

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE will commence the Second Part of his Course of LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY on THURSDAY, March 25th, at 3 p.m. Fee for the Course of Fifteen Lectures, 2s. 12s. 6d.
A Prospectus of the Course may be had on application at the Office of the College.

March 2d, 1868.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,
Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. COURSE OF LECTURES ON LOGIC.

Professor CROOM ROBERTSON, M.A., will commence this Course on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 9 a.m. The Course will consist of about Thirty-five Lectures, to be delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Fee, 2s. 12s. 6d. The requirements for the various degrees of the University of London, including the M.D., are in this Course kept specially in view.
Prospectuses may be had on application at the Office of the College.

March 9th, 1868.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,
Secretary to the Council.

HIBBERT TRUST.—THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

will be awarded on this Foundation after the next Examination, provided that the Candidates are declared by the Examiners to be duly qualified.
The next Examination will be held at UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, London, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 29th, 30th and 31st of November, 1868. Candidates must furnish satisfactory evidence of age, graduation and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Trust; and the names and addresses of all Candidates must be sent to the Secretary, at University Hall, on or before October 1st, 1868.

HENRY P. COBB, Secretary.
University Hall, Gordon-square,
March 9th, 1868.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent on MONDAY, the 6th, or TUESDAY, the 7th, of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.
Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.
The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The

CRYSTAL PALACE OFFICE IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Four o'clock, for the issue of Vouchers securing Stalls, &c., for the Great Festival at the Crystal Palace in JUNE NEXT.

Numbered Stalls in Double-Lettered Blocks, only on the South side, are issued at the Palace:—A A, C C, G G, K K, at Three Guinea the Set, or 2s. Single Day; and D D, L L, and W W, X X and Y Y, at Two and a Half the clear Set, or One Guinea a Single Day; and Unnumbered Reserved Seats in E E, I I, &c., at One Guinea the Set, or 7s. 6d. Single Day.

The Festival Committee point out to intending visitors that the earlier the application the better the choice of seats.

Letters by post, inclosing remittance, attended to.

THE GREAT FULL REHEARSAL on Friday, 19th June. Vouchers are also issued for numbered Stalls this day, in

Centre Blocks Half-a-guinea each, Side

exclusive of admission, which will be by Ticket, Five Shillings each, or by Season Ticket.

Note.—The Rehearsal Day, comprising selections from all the three days, is always very popular, Stalls should therefore be secured without delay.

PROF. TENNANT will accompany his

CLASS from King's College to the THAMES EMBANKMENT on SATURDAY, March 14. He will be glad to meet any Old Student at the bottom of Essex-street, Strand, at 5 p.m.

MUSICAL UNION, 1868.—Members are

requested to pay their Subscriptions. The Record of 1867, with the Portraits of Rubinstein, Jell, and Lubek; and Tickets have been sent to Members. Any copy of this to be notified in writing to

J. ELLIS, 18, Hanover-square.

LUBECK.—This Eminent PIANIST, engaged at

the Musical Union, will give LESSONS during the Season, after Easter.—For terms, &c. inquire of Messrs. EMMET, Great Marlborough-street.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

NOTICE

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of April, at the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London. There will also be EVENING MEETINGS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction, on Practical Shipbuilding, on Steam Navigation, on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at this meeting.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary.
7, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C.
February, 1868.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF

LONDON, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.—TUESDAY, 17th inst. at Eight p.m. Paper to be read:—"EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN AMERICA," by J. McGRIGOR

ALLAN, Esq. F.R.S.E.

J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS,

REGENCY PARK.

SATURDAY NEXT, SPRING FLOWERS.

The EXHIBITION will commence on SATURDAY NEXT, March 21st, and will be continued every day during the week.

Gates open at 9 o'clock.

BAND will play from 2.30 to 5.30. Tickets 2s. 6d. each, by vouchers from Fellows of the Society.

INDIAN AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE,

ARMY, AND UNIVERSITIES.—A TUTOR, living near Gloucester-square, W., gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for the above to Non-resident Pupils.—Address ALPHA, care of Mr. Jackson, Post-office, Hyde Park-square, W.

TUTORING BY CORRESPONDENCE.—A

First-class-man in Classics,—many of whose Pupils have succeeded in the India and other Examinations,—to CORRESPOND on High Classics, Logic, and the Moral Sciences: Composition corrected. Examination Papers Set and Answered, &c.—D.C.L., Mr. Kelly, Gray's Inn Gate, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady of experience

requires an ENGAGEMENT. Acquirements: English thoroughly, French, Good Music and Drawing. Locality unimportant. Satisfactory references.—Address E. C., Messrs. Augener, 56, Newgate-street, E.C.

THE CLAPHAM GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

S.W.

Head Master—The Rev. ALFRED WRIGLEY, M.A. M.D. F.R.S.

Mathematics, Classics, Sciences (Experimental and Natural), English, &c. taught, with the following results in Honours:—

1. Second Wrangler and Smith's Prize-man in 1868.

2. Sixth Wrangler in 1867.

3. Two Minor Scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge.

4. The Mathematical Scholarship of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1867.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for the Indian Civil Service, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Direct Commissions, &c.

The FIRST PLACE on the Sandhurst Examination List has been obtained three times out of five by these Specials.

EXAMINATIONS IN LATIN AND GREEK,

&c.—For Private Reading apply to Mr. W. S. LEAN, M.A. Lond., 56, Torrington-square, W.C.

BRADFIELD.—ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, BRADFIELD, near READING.

For information apply to the Warden at the College, or to the Honorary Secretary, J. H. PATTERSON, Esq., at his Chambers, 1, Elm-court, Middle Temple, London.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN can offer a

COMFORTABLE HOME, in fine open country, and thorough Public School Course, with Modern Languages, to TWO YOUNG BROTHERS for \$20.—Address H. M., Helle Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Army, and Civil

Service Examinations.—Students are PREPARED for these Examinations by a CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE in High Honours of long experience.—Address M. A., 15, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

TUTOR (Resident or Travelling).—A Gentleman

of great experience in Private Tuition, and well acquainted with the Continent, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in the Family of a Nobleman or Gentleman.—Address Y. Z. Y. Z., care of W. Pedder, Esq., 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, March, 1868.

THIRTEEN SCHOLARSHIPS, varying in value from 50l. to 15l. a year, besides a number of FEE ADMISSIONS, each worth 10l., will be competed for early in June next. Two of the Scholarships will be offered for proficiency in Mathematics; two are limited, one to sons of Clergymen, and one to sons of Indian Chaplains or Missionaries; the rest are open. Age of Candidates from 13 to 16. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. SELICK, the College, Marlborough.

FAMILY EDUCATION AT PARIS.—A

Gentleman receives a few Youths to TEACH them FRENCH and other Branches of Instruction. The highest References given.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. A. G., 31, Rue de Fleurus, Paris.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-

GRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for 12s. 12s., the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

FETTES COLLEGE.—HEAD MASTER.

The Trustees of the Fettes College, now in course of erection at Comely Bank, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, desire to hear of a Gentleman who will undertake the duties of Head Master.

As it is intended that the College should be conducted on a system similar in its general principles to that of the Public Schools of England, it is desirable that, besides being otherwise qualified, the Head Master should have had practical experience of that system.

The fixed Salary will be 1,000l. a year, with an unfurnished house forming part of the College buildings; but a considerable increase may be anticipated, dependent in amount on the number of Pupils attending the College.

It is expected that the College will be opened in the Autumn of 1870. But a proportion of the Salary will be paid to the Head Master from the date of his appointment, in order that, in so far as may be compatible with his other engagements, the Trustees may have the benefit of his advice and assistance in the selection of Under Masters, and in completing the organisation of the College.

Further particulars may be obtained from FREDERICK PITMAN, Esq., W.S., Clerk to the Trustees, 43, Castle-street, Edinburgh, to whom applications, with relative Testimonials, may be addressed before the 1st of May next.

Edinburgh, 1st January, 1868.

EDITOR.—An Editor of several years' Experience,

with good references, and unexceptionable testimonials, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Address EDITOR, care of Messrs. Bull, Middleton & Co., 37, Essex-street, Strand.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—Wanted, a GEN-

tleman with 1,000l. to assist in a Publication, under immediate and peculiar advantages of the highest value and importance. No risk nor liability.—Letters to be directed, with real name and address (in complete confidence), to CANTAB, Post-offices, Chancery-lane. No agents answered.

PRESS.—An advantageous opportunity now

occurs for a Gentleman to take a HALF-SHARE in a GENERAL NEWSPAPER, in place of a Partner retiring. 200l. to 300l. required. No Liability beyond Sum Invested.—LITERARY, 32, Wrotham-road, Camden-town.

WANTED, on a Country Paper, a competent

REPORTER, who can also Sub-edit.—Apply to E. W., 6, Compton-street, Regent-square, W.C.

THE ADVERTISER, who is accustomed to

Literary Work, desires an ENGAGEMENT as SUB-EDITOR, Reviewer, or Corrector of the Press to a Secular Periodical or Newspaper of Liberal Principles.—Apply by letter, stating name and amount of Work expected, to "KAFFA," Post-office, Leicfield, Staffordshire.

AN ARCHITECT has an Opening in his Office

for a well-educated YOUTH, as an ARTICLED PUPIL. A moderate Premium required.—Address M.A., Plummer's Library, Theobald's-road, W.C.

A YOUTH of ARTISTIC ABILITY.—An

ARTIST of standing will be happy to treat with the Parents or Guardians of an industrious Youth, with a talent for Drawing. He will have an opportunity of learning the Profession on easy terms.—Address, in first instance, by letter, to L.T., Post-office, Pall Mall.

A GENTLEMAN of high position, whose

desideratum is light occupation, is anxious for some sphere of Trust and Usefulness in Town or Country (either preferred). He would not object to the duties of SECRETARY or LIBRARIAN, or he would be glad to devote his Services to any Society or Charity meeting with his approval.—Address M. A., 26, East Cliff, Dover.

AS SECRETARY.—Wanted, by a Gentleman,

aged 25, of good education, and some Press experience, a SITUATION as PRIVATE SECRETARY, non-resident, in London, or the neighbourhood. Salary Moderate.—Address A. C. B., 3, Allen-street, Liverpool.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, the

COPYRIGHT and all interest in a PAPER of very exclusive title and character, which has an established and profitable circulation, and a good Advertising Connection. A little Capital invested in it would with certainty secure large return.—Address "PAPER," at Deacon's, Leadenhall-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the entire BUSINESS

of an Old-Established PUBLISHING HOUSE, including the Stock and Plant, which consists of Copyrights, Wood Blocks, Stereotype Plates, Bound and Quire Stock, Fixtures, &c. The above will be transferred at a fair Trade valuation, which is estimated to be about 2,500l. The present Proprietor is willing to enter into an arrangement with the Purchaser until he has obtained a full insight into the workings of the Business. To any one desirous of embarking in Publishing, this will be found a most desirable opportunity.—Address J. & D., care of Messrs. White & Co., 33, Fleet-street, E.C.

A LITTLE BOY of DELICATE HEALTH

would be RECEIVED into a PRIVATE FAMILY, near Windsor, and EDUCATED with a Ward in Chancery, under the Government and Daily Tutor. The situation is healthy, the grounds are large, and home comforts combined with great care and kindness. Terms 50l.—Address ALPHA, 5, Fitzroy-square, W.

TO AUTOGRAPH COLLECTORS.—CATA-

LOGUE of a very valuable Collection of AUTOGRAPHS is NOW READY, and will be forwarded on receipt of one stamp.—Apply to Mr. LAUBSCHER, care of Messrs. Schott & Co. 169, Regent-street.

TO FIRST-CLASS WOOD ENGRAVERS.—

An Artist of well-known repute will be happy to ASSIST an ENGRAVER with CAPITAL to execute bond-fide Orders, without Partnership, on terms of mutual advantage.—Address "HENRY," Hickett's, Post-office, Newington Butts; to be left till called for.

TO PICTURE BUYERS and OTHERS.—For

Sale, Two large PORTFOLIOS of PHOTOGRAPHS, the Collection of a Lady. Consists principally of large Views of Foreign Lands and Copies of Pictures.—May be seen on application to R. D. MARION & Co., 22 and 24, Soho-square, London.

SANATORIUM.—SUDBROOK PARK, Richmond-

hill, S.W. Physician, DR. EDWARD LANE, M.A. M.D., Edin. A Medical Home for Invalids.—For Prospectus apply to the Secretary.

BEDFORD HOTEL, BRIGHTON.—Every

endeavour is made to render this Hotel equal to its long-existing repute. The Coffee-room, with extensive sea-frontage, has been enlarged and improved. Communications to "THE MANAGER" will be promptly attended to.

WRIGHT & MANSTFIELD,

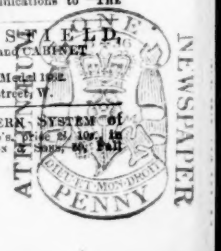
DECORATORS, UPHOLSTERERS and CARPET MAKERS.

Only Gold Medal 1867; First Prize Medal 1862.

3, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, W.

RUSSELL, J. SCOTT.—MODERN SYSTEM of

NAVY ARCHITECTURE. In 3 vols. Price 3s. 10s. in portfolio case, published at 42, HARRISON-street, 40, Pall Mall, S.W.



MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, is instructed to SELL an old-established BUSINESS, returning 16,000 a year. About 3,000 required. Terms of payment easy.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, is instructed to SELL a BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS at the West-End. Established 35 years. 1,000l. required.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL a BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and NEWSPAPER BUSINESS, in same hands 30 years. Returns, 9,000l. a year. 2,000l. required.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL a First-class BUSINESS at Baywater. Established nearly 20 years. About 1,000l. in cash required.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL a BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS in the Country. Returns, 1,500l. a year. About 2,000l. required.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

ART GLASS WORKS, Endell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

February, 1868.
Messrs. LAVERS and BARRAUD beg to inform their patrons that Mr. N. H. WESTLAKE, who has for several years co-operated with them as an artist in the execution of cartoons for most of their important works, has joined them in partnership. This arrangement will increase their facilities for carrying out the following branches of Decorative Art in the best manner:—

Painted Glass Windows, either Ecclesiastical or Secular.
Mural Painting in Fresco, Encaustic, Water-Glass, tempera, or oil.

Mosaics.
Monumental Brasses.

Messrs. LAVERS, BARRAUD & WESTLAKE solicit the favour of commissions and kind recommendation, and will at all times be happy to give any information as to designs and prices for executing such works.

TO SCHOOLS OF ART, SCHOOL PROPRIETORS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, the ORIGINAL DRAWINGS (47 in Number),

By AARON PENLEY, Esq.,
Professor of Landscape-Drawing to the Royal Military College at Woolwich, and to the Royal Academy;

Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, &c.
Made for his well-known and highly-successful work, now in its Third Edition, and entitled,

The ENGLISH SCHOOL OF PAINTING IN WATER COLOURS.

The Drawings to be accompanied by two Copies of the Descriptive Text.
Apply to Messrs. Day & Son, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to DISPOSE OF SEVEN OIL PAINTINGS, the best in his Collection.

1. A magnificent Landscape, 31 feet by 7, by Salvator Rosa. In perfect preservation, and one of the finest paintings in Europe. 5,000l.

2. Original Sketch by Paolo Veronese—"Conservation of St. Nicholas," in the National Gallery. 500l.

3. Carlo Dolci—"Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist," exhibited at the British Institution, 1842. 300l.

4. "The Virgin and Child, with St. Sebastian and St. Roch," by Garofalo. 200l. For particular reasons, this picture will be given to the purchaser of any one of the above.

5. A Farmyard, with reapers in the distance, by Hermann Sachleben, 1647. 100l.

6. Landscape, by Salvator Rosa, 5 feet by 3. 300l.

7. Head of the Saviour, by Murillo. Perfectly beautiful.
It is the particular desire of the present possessor to place these pictures in some private gallery, whence they are not likely to be thrown on the market.—Address, A. B., Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, W. No dealers need apply.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent.—CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, 475,000.
Directors.

LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.

Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz.:—For one year, at 5 per cent.; for three years, at 5½; and for six years and upwards, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.
THE CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED,
are prepared to effect Investments on Mortgage, in Ceylon and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired.

For further particulars application to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

Established 1834 and Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE and LIFE),

27, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Moderate rates of Premium. Liberal conditions. Prompt Settlements.
ROBERT STACHAN, Secretary.
No. 37, Cornhill, London.

WOOD TAPESTRY.—HOWARD'S Patent
in Use of Painting and Graining. The attention of Architects is drawn to this Invention, now proved to answer perfectly, as great savings is effected by preparing new work specially for its adoption. Machine-made Parquets, Howard's Patent, to special designs, without increased cost.

26 and 27, BERNERS-STREET, London, W.

WATERLOO BANQUET, Artist's India

Proof, in a 6-in Gold O.G. Frame, and glazed. Lowest price 10s. 10s.—Apply to C. F. FENTON, Bookeller, 51, High-street, Colchester, Essex.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's-square, London.—Founded in 1841.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
President—THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

The following are the terms of admission to this Library, which contains 35,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various Languages; Subscription, 3l. a year, or 2l. with Entrance-fee of 6l.; Life Membership, 30l. Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town Members. Reading room open from Ten to Six. Prospectus on application. CATALOGUE (New Edition), price 15s.; to Members, 10s. 6d.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with List of New Publications, gratis and post free.—* A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices may also be had free, on application.—Booth's, CHURTON'S, HOBSON'S, and SAMPSON'S & O'LEARY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic.

BOOKS.—CATALOGUE, just published, gratis, containing Family Library, complete set, 80 vols. 6 guineas;—Seba's Natural History, Latin and French, Coloured Plates, 5 vols. folio, 6 guineas;—Old Bailey Trials (Authorized Edition), 50 vols. 10l.—Dr. Joseph Priestley's Works, 26 vols. 6l.—THOMAS MILLARD, 38, Ludgate-hill, London.

TO BOTANISTS.—A few Copies of Sir W. J. HOOKER'S "ICES OF FLATARA," Second Series, 4 vols. 8vo., containing 400 Plates, with Explanations, published at 2l. 12s., may be had, bound in cloth, at the low price of 20s. of T. J. ALLMAN, 403, New Oxford-street, W.C.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.
Second-hand, in good condition.

The EARLY YEARS of the late PRINCE CONSORT, 7s. 6d.
SALA'S NOTES of the PARIS EXHIBITION, 8s.
LIFE of ATTOUN, by Theodore Martin, 5s.
IMPRESSIONS of SPAIN, by Lady Herbert of Lea, 5s.
OLD SIR DOUGLAS, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, 3 vols. 6s.
THE CLAVERINGS, by Anthony Trollope, 2 vols. 7s.
THE LAST CHRONICLE of BARSET, 2 vols. 9s.
THE VILLAGE on the CLIFF, by Miss Thackeray, 4s.
A STORY of DOOM, by Jean Ingelow, 3s.
BIRDS of PREY, by Miss Braddon, 3 vols. 6s.
NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL, 3 vols. 6s.
NEW AMERICA, by W. Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols. 9s.
And more than One Thousand other Popular Books at the Lowest Current Prices.
Catalogues postage-free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY,

LATE HOOKHAM'S LIBRARY.
ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
(Commencing at any Date.)

Class I.—For the NEWEST BOOKS.

In London. In the Country. The Year.
THREE VOLUMES or SIX VOLUMES for 23 2s.
SIX " or NINE " 43 3s.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY.

The arrangements for the accommodation of Clubs and Institutions, both in Town and Country, are on the most liberal scale possible.

Class I.—For the NEWEST BOOKS,

CARRIAGE FREE.
FIFTEEN VOLUMES at a time for FIVE GUINEAS per ann.
on,
EIGHTY VOLUMES at a time for TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS per annum.

Class II.—For OLDER BOOKS,

CARRIAGE FREE.
FORTY VOLUMES at a time for FIVE GUINEAS per annum,
on,
TWO HUNDRED VOLUMES at a time for TWENTY GUINEAS per annum.

Terms of Subscription, Lists of the Newest and of Older Books, and Sale Catalogues, are forwarded free on application to
THOMAS HOOKHAM, Manager.

Chief Office: 15, OLD BOND-STREET, London, W.

City Office: 32, POULTRY, E.C.
Manchester Office: 35, CORPORATION-STREET.
Paris Agency: 64, RUE DU FAUBOURG ST-HONORE.

HOLTROP'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS and PRINTS, Ancient and Modern, can be had gratis and post-free for one penny stamp.—O. Holtrop & Co. Print and Book Sellers, 8, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W.

TOWN and COUNTRY BOOK SOCIETY.

NEW BOOKS, 25 PER CENT. OFF published prices.

CHIEF OFFICES, 17, POLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

THREEPENCE IN THE SHILLING OFF
all New Books as they are issued from the press.

TOWN and COUNTRY BOOK SOCIETY:
SOUTHAMPTON Branch, 173, HIGH-STREET.

TOWN and COUNTRY BOOK SOCIETY:
PLYMOUTH Branch, 15, DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH and ENGLISH GOLD COINS, very desirable for appending to Water Chains, &c., also fine and rare Silver Coins. FOR SALE, very cheap. All guaranteed genuine.—Address C. M., Messrs. Adams & Francis, 50, Fleet-street, London.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Engravings, &c.—A Large Selection by the first Artists, at all prices. Also, Framing and Mounting in the best style.—W. LUCAS & Co., 17, Great Portland-street, W. Country Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WILKINSON & KIDD,
SADDLERS to HER MAJESTY and H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Have REMOVED their Establishment from the Corner of Park-street, Oxford-street, to

5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.,
(adjoining the Queen's Concert Rooms).
Established 1768.

LA QUESTION ROMAINE is the Parisian name of the LINKED PUZZLE. It is at once simple, ingenious and amusing, and has created a profound sensation in Paris. This marvellous Puzzle complete, in box, with 2 Keys and 2 Puzzles in Brass, price 1s.; post free, 14 stamps.—BUNGHAM, Stationer, Bristol.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS and LECTURERS.—For Sale, a Pair of DISSOLVING LANTERNS, with Condensers, 9½-inch diameter, and Achromatic Powers; 1 Pair ditto, with Triple 8-inch Condensers and Achromatic Powers. Clock Work to each; Gas Microscope; 45 Painted Views, 7-inch diameter; 96 Photographs on Glass, colored; Gas Holders, Gas Bags, &c. &c. the Property of a Gentleman, deceased. This Apparatus has never been used, and will be sold at nearly half cost-price.—Apply to the Maker, Mr. J. E. DANCER, Optician, 43, Cross-street, Manchester.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Complete Sets of the PHOTOGRAPHS and ETCHINGS issued under the Superintendence of the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE and ART, and published by the ARUNDEL SOCIETY, are now exhibited at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. Specimens may also be seen at the Offices of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street.

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUES of this Collection may be had, price 6d. each, post free.

Part 1.—DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS, and SCULPTURE: including Photographs from the National Portrait and Miniature Exhibitions—Raphael's Cartoons—Raphael and Michael Angelo's Drawings—Holbein Heads—Turner's Liber Studiorum.

Part 2.—PRECIOUS METALS, ENAMELS, and CARVINGS in IVORY: including many of the most valuable and interesting Objects in the South Kensington Museum, and in the Special Loan Exhibition of 1862.

Part 3.—POTTERY, PORCELAIN & GLASS, EMBROIDERY and BOOKBINDING: including the best Examples in the South Kensington Museum, and in the Special Loan Exhibition of 1862.

Upon application, with six postage-stamps for each Part, to the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, W., or to F. W. MAYNARD, Esq., Secretary of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

DARK-OAK LIBRARY FURNITURE.

A Suite of dark, old, Carved-oak Library Furniture, consisting of two upright Bookcases, 8 feet by 7 and 10 feet by 7 respectively; two small Cabinets, each 3 feet by 3; a circular expanding Oak Table, and a Form and Hall Table.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. ORACE, 14, Wigmore-street, W.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE—7½ feet focus, 4½ object-glass, equatorially mounted, 6 eye-pieces, comet ditto, and finder—for 36l. price of the materials. Opportunity for Amateur.—Address Rev. C. B., at Quinn's, Optician, Cheltenham.

THE FAMILY GYMNASIUM, including
Dr. Lewis's Instructions, illustrated by over 300 Woodcuts, a pair of Dumb Bells, a pair of Rings, a pair of Clubs, and a Wand, in a box complete, price 12s. 6d., may be ordered through all respectable Booksellers, or direct from W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.

ELLIS'S EXERCISES ADAPTED TO 'THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER,' BY DR. WHITE.

Now ready, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

A COLLECTION OF ENGLISH EXERCISES. Translated from the Writings of Cicero, for School Boys to retranslate into Latin. By W. ELLIS, M.A. New Edition, re-arranged and adapted to 'The Public School Latin Primer.' By Rev. J. P. WHITE, D.D., Joint Author of 'White and Riddle's Latin Dictionary.'

A KEY to the same may be had. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and the other Proprietors.

XUM

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S MAGAZINE.
Completion of the First Volume.
S A I N T P A U L S :
A Monthly Magazine, Edited by ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
and illustrated by J. E. Millais, R.A.

Contents of MARCH Number, price 1s.
ALL FOR GREED. Chap. 17. Is he Mad?—Chap. 13. St. Mark's Day.—Chap. 19. Prosper's Arrest.
OUR PROGRAMME for the LIBERALS.
ABOUT HUNTING. Part II.
"A SURPRISE."
FASHION in POETRY.
UNE MARQUISE: a Rhymed Monologue in the Louvre.
PROGRESS.
ON MATRIMONY.
PHINEAS FINN, the IRISH MEMBER. By Anthony Trollope. With an Illustration. Chap. 20. The Debate on the Ballot.—Chap. 21. Do be Funtual.—Chap. 22. Lady Baldock at Home.—Chap. 23. Sunday in Grosvenor-place.
N.B. The First Volume, handsomely bound in extra cloth, price 7s. 6d. is now ready.
Covers for the Volume may also now be had, price 1s. 6d.
London and New York: Virtue & Co.

Annual Subscription, One Guinea, post free.
THE JOURNAL OF BOTANY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
Edited by Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
Published Monthly, with Coloured Plates of every newly-discovered British Plant, Garden Novelty, and Botanical Discovery, by Walter Fitch, F.L.S.—Original Articles by the Leading Botanists of the Day—Reviews of Books published at Home and Abroad—and the Latest Botanical Intelligence. A New (the Sixth) Volume now commencing.
A few Complete Sets of the previous five volumes still on hand.
L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Post Free for seven stamps, all Parts of the United Kingdom.
FOR FAMILY READING in TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Now ready, for MARCH, No. I. of
THE LONDON AND COUNTY REVIEW.
Price Sixpence.

Contents.
The Philosopher: a Novel. Chapters. 1 to 5.
A Reverie.
Force and its Wonders.
Books much Talked about but rarely Read—
Dante's Divine Comedy.
Concerning Pra-Raphaelism.
Nebraska: a Tale of the Primalval Ages. Chap. 1.
London: published by S. & T. Gilbert, 4, Cuthall-buildings, E.C.

Useful in every Trade and Profession, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 8d.
LEGAL FORMS FOR COMMON USE; being
250 Precedents, with Introductions and Notes, arranged under the following heads:—1. Negotiable Instruments; 2. Securities; 3. Receipts and Acknowledgments; 4. Partnerships; 5. Master and Servant, Tutors, Governors, &c.; 6. Landlord and Tenant; 7. Arbitration; 8. County Court Forms; 9. Conveyances; 10. Marriage Articles and Settlements; 11. Wills; 12. Miscellaneous Forms; with a Chapter on Stamps. By JAMES WALTER SMITH, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Fifteen Thousand.
London: Edinburgh Wilson, Royal Exchange.

USEFUL TO ALL WHO ATTEND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
HANDY-BOOK OF THE LAW OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, from Parliament downwards, with Hints to Shareholders, Clergymen, and Vestrymen. By JAMES WALTER SMITH, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Fourth Thousand. Price 1s., by post 1s. 6d.
Edinburgh Wilson, Royal Exchange.

THE NOVEL FOR THESE TIMES.
ERSILIA; or, THE ORDEAL.
In 1 vol.

From the Court Circular.
"A novel which, if the worthy member for North Warwickshire condescended to such light reading, would delight the heart of Mr. Newdigate. A work of the most healthy moral tendency. The involvements and complications are very skillfully drawn out."

From the Review Britannique.
"Il y aurait un mélodrame comme ceux dont Anne Radcliffe compta les sujets dans un roman intitulé, 'Ersilia, ou l'Épreuve.'"

From the Athenæum.
"On the whole, we have never read a more astonishing story on the chapter of Romanist villanies and Protestant virtues."

From the John Bull.
"The descriptions of scenery round Lake Como and the Campagna of Rome are very striking, and cannot fail to excite in the minds of all appreciative people a longing to visit the scenes so well depicted—words painted in such brilliant colours."

From the Englishwoman's Review.
"In its combination of the zealously Protestant with the wildly romantic the volume strongly reminds us of some of Mr. Monk's writings; and admirers of her 'Nun' and 'Monk of Cimiez' will no doubt welcome the present authorress of 'Ersilia.'"

From the Press and St. James's Chronicle.
"This is a book worth reading, for it is not merely a striking tale, evolved from the writer's internal consciousness, but founded on the experience of one who has lived long in Italy. Throughout the book there is not a trace of bigotry. A full recognition of the good side of Roman Catholicism, contrasting forcibly with the blind prejudice and bitter exclusiveness which mark the other side."

From the Brighton Examiner.
"We think no reader after following the fortunes of Ersilia through all her trials will be slow to acknowledge the charm of this romantic history, and the genius of the writer."

From the Churchman's Magazine.
"When so much trash is ever issuing forth from the press, it is refreshing to meet with such a volume as the one before us. The authoress has written a book of which she may well be proud."
London: T. C. Newby, Bath: Feach.

Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE WING. By the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait, 16s. cloth.

THE COURT OF MEXICO. By the COUNTESS PAULA VON KOLLONITZ, late Lady-in-Waiting to H.M. the Empress Charlotte of Mexico. The Fourth Edition, revised. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

FROM ROME TO MENTANA. 1 vol. post 8vo. 2s. cloth. With a Portrait of GARIBALDI, taken just before starting for Rome.

"The book, as a whole, we heartily recommend to all who are interested in the affairs of Italy. It will be found to contain much valuable information, derived from personal observation, of the important events of the last year; while the occasional descriptions of scenery and of visits to places of historical interest invest with an additional charm a volume chiefly devoted to political subjects."
Examiner.

NEW NOVELS.

MAUD MAINWARING. By Cecil GRIFFITH, Author of 'Victory Deane,' 'The Utmost Farthing,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

"Sparkles with interest from the first page to the last. A pure love story, fresh and bright, and glowing as an idyl, full of tenderness, poetry, and grace."—Standard.

"The style in which the book is written is worthy of all praise; it is flowing and graceful, chaste yet vivid with figure and illustration."—Examiner.

"One of the few novels that cultivated readers would care to read a second time."—Imperial Review.

"A novel of an order rarely seen now."—Star.

DONALD ROY. By the Author of 'The Curate of Sadbrook,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE GOWERS OF GLEN ARNE. By David RICE. 3 vols. post 8vo.

ALBANY STARK'S REVENGE. By R. S. MAURICE. 3 vols. post 8vo.

BERTRAM PELHAM FANE. By MATTHEW BRANDT. 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE ROMANCE OF CLEAVESIDE. By GERTRUDE PARSONS, Author of 'Ruth Baynard's Story,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

REGINALD VANE: a Tale of Barrack Life. By E. TUDOR RISK, R.M. Light Infantry. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO. 66, Brook-street, W.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

SONGS AND VERSES:
SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

By an OLD CONTRIBUTOR to 'MAGA.'

Contents.

The Origin of Species—The Memory of Monboddo—The Darwinian Era of Farming—The Origin of Language—Grimm's Law—Stuart Mill on Mind and Matter—Plank of Roxy Wine—P'm Very Fond of Water—The Permissive Bill—Gaster, the First M.A.—Gaster: a Lyrical Version—A Song of Proverbs—Song at the Symposium on Mags—Hill-Competition—The Three K's—Let Us All be Unhappy on Sunday—The Three Moderators—The Tourist's Matrimonial Guide—Decimus Inclusive—The Sheriff's List at Sea.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

This day is published, in demy 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth, toned paper 15s.

A MEMOIR OF THE YORK PRESS, with Notices of Authors, Printers, and Stationers, in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. By ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A.

The city of York was the first place in England, after the Metropolis, into which the Art of Printing was introduced: but its typographical annals have been hitherto unwritten.

Westminster: Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament-street.

Elegantly bound, fcap. 4to. 7s. 6d., by post, 8s.

THE ODES OF HORACE (Books I. and II.), in English Verse, in the same number of lines as the original, with the Latin in parallel pages. By JAMES WALTER SMITH, LL.D.
"Dr. J. W. Smith's translation for the most part preserves that elevation of language, sentiment, and poetry, to come down from which is to misconstrue Horace."—Saturday Review, Oct. 12.

London: Edinburgh Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Second Edition, demy 8vo. 42s. 6d. and Map of the Subdivision of Farms in Ireland, cloth, 10s. 6d.; postage, 8d. extra.

IRISH EMIGRATION and the TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND. By LORD DUFFERIN.

London: Willis, Sotherton & Co. 42, Charing Cross, near the Admiralty; Hodges & Smith, Grafton-street, Dublin.

In the press, small paper copies, 2s. 12s. 6d.; large paper, 5s. 6d.

GREGSON'S PORTFOLIO OF FRAGMENTS, relative to the History and Antiquities, Topography and Genealogies, of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancashire. Embellished with numerous Engravings of Views, Seats, Arms, Seals, and Antiquities. Third Edition, with Additions and Improvements, edited by JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A., Editor of the forthcoming New Edition of 'Lancashire's History of Lancashire,' and many Works of Lancashire Antiquities.

The impression of both sizes will be limited, so that early application is necessary. In the large-paper copies, it is proposed to print the names of subscribers to that size. The publishers intend to advance the price of both sizes before publication.

A list of families whose armorial bearings appear in the book can be obtained on application, by letter, to Mr. L. C. Gent, Manchester.

London: G. Routledge & Sons.

LATEST POETICAL WORK BY LORD LYTTON.
Now ready, Second Edition, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE LAST TALES OF MILETUS.
By LORD LYTTON.

Also, a New Edition, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POEMS, BY LORD LYTTON.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE CIRCLE SQUARED.
By EDWARD THORNTON.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.

DR. BARTLE'S COMPLETE SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, for the Use of Students preparing for Competitive Examinations, Schools, Families, Teachers, and General Readers.

"Schoolmasters will find this book a great assistance, and no pupil should be without it."—Oxford University Herald.

"A work of superlative merit."—Mona Herald.

London: Longmans and Co. Paternoster-row.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. THE FRENCH CONSTRUCTION. With ANNOTATIONS and REMARKS on FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION. By JULES FÉSTIÉ. Price 5s. Second Edition.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

In royal 8vo. pp. 16, now publishing in Monthly Numbers, 6d. each.

ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS. By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S.

The first three Numbers contain the NOCTURNI, with 125 Illustrations in the very highest style of Wood Engravings. Price 1s. 6d. post free.

Numbers 4 to 13 contain the GEOMETRIDES, with 314 Illustrations in the same style of Wood Engraving. Price 3s. 6d. post free.

Numbers 14 and 15 contain the CUSPIDATES, with 83 Engravings. Price 1s. 6d. post free.

The new numbers contain the beginning of the NOCTURNI, Owl Moths, or full bodies.

Published Monthly, in Numbers, splendidly Illustrated. No. 15, price 6d., now ready, post free for seven stamps.

London: W. Tweedie, 327, Strand.

Now ready, the Large Paper Edition of

R. H. MAJOR'S LIFE OF PRINCE HENRY

OF PORTUGAL, the NAVIGATOR, and his RESULTS. Illustrated with Maps, a Portrait in Colours, and Woodcuts. Price 3l. Only 75 copies printed.

Ascher & Co. 15, Bedford-street, W.C.

Just published, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE JESUS OF THE EVANGELISTS: his Historical Character Vindicated; or an Examination of the Internal Evidence for Our Lord's Divine Mission, with Reference to Modern Controversy. By the Rev. C. A. ROW, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford. Author of 'The Nature and Extent of Divine Inspiration,' &c.

Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

INDIAN CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Third Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

PRINCIPLES OF HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN LAW. By SIR WILLIAM MACAGHTEN. Edited, with an Introduction, by the late Prof. H. H. WILSON.

MORLEY'S INDIAN LAW.

Royal 8vo. cloth, price 10s.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE in BRITISH INDIA: its Past History and Present State; comprising an Account of the Laws peculiar to India. By W. H. MORLEY, LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Third Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

BOPP'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE SANSKRIT, ZEND, GREEK, LATIN, LITHUANIAN, GOTHIC, GERMAN, and SLAVONIC LANGUAGES. Translated by E. H. EASTWICK.

Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

A NEW HISTORY OF ROME, for the Use of Schools and Families. By E. BERKLEY. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

From Professor Nichol, Glasgow University.
"I most cordially recommend this work as the best existing manual for the use of higher classes in schools and students at the Universities. It presents in a fresh and attractive form the latest results of German scholarship. The want of such a book has long been felt, and it has now been admirably supplied."

From Rev. Albert Watson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor B.N.C., Oxford.

"This work is at once sound and interesting, and well qualified to serve as a text-book."
Thomas Laurie, Edinburgh. Hamilton, Adams & Co. Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

HIPPOPHAGY: the Horse as Food for Man. By A. S. BICKNELL.

William Ridgway, 160, Piccadilly, W.; and all Booksellers.

Just published, Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 9s. 6d.

TALES OF THE FERN OWL.
By A. M. E. W.

The tales are chiefly about fairies, and we conceive that little girls (the nearest approach to the fairy tribe with which we grown-up mortals are allowed to converse) will take more delight in them than little boys.

"We strongly recommend this little book as an addition to the nursery library, and as all books that are really good for children are by no means uninteresting to grown-up persons, we shall not be surprised if when it is not 'in hand,' papa occasionally spends an idle half-hour in its perusal."—Athenæum, Jan. 25, 1868.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Norwich: Fletcher & Son.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 5s.

WOODLAND and WOODBEE: a Tale of Many Virtues. By SAMUEL TOMKINS.

"The personal characters are well sketched, and there are also some good descriptions of the combinations. The author writes up to his mark, and his book, with the thoughtful, will find a full measure of approval."—Waterloo-Courier.

London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

True to the spirit of the time, THE EXPRESS looks to a large number of readers at a low price rather than to a comparatively few at a high price.

PRICE ONE PENNY,

THE EXPRESS

EVENING NEWSPAPER.

THE BEST JOURNAL FOR FAMILY READING.

Early Information on all Subjects of Interest.

Foreign Telegrams and Correspondence, recording all Useful Facts and Important Occurrences.

Opinions of the Morning Papers.

Summary of Intelligence (Home and Foreign) that may arrive in the course of the day.

Reports of the Markets—Money, Railway, Corn, Produce, Cattle, and others. These are supplied by the best authorities.

Proceedings in Parliament, a carefully-prepared Summary; with Reports of all the more important Speeches.

Abstracts of the Proceedings of Learned Societies.

Reviews, with Extracts from important New Books, and from the Magazines.

Criticisms on Art, with Notices of Exhibitions, Picture Collections, &c.

Music and Drama, including Criticisms on the Opera, Concerts, Theatres, New Music, &c.

Leading Articles, by some of the ablest pens.

Miscellanea, likely to interest the informed and the intelligent.

March, 1868.

THERE is nothing in which the enterprise of modern times and the increasing intelligence of the public are more strikingly shown than in the continued improvement of the Newspaper. Avoiding all interference with private life, it now rests its claim to support on honesty, intelligence and enterprise. This, at least, is the case with THE EXPRESS, which cherishes the ambition of being excelled by no Journal either as regards fullness of information or fairness in communicating it.

That the opinion of every one is in some degree moulded by the Journal he constantly reads, is a consideration which should have its weight, both with the conductors and readers of a Newspaper. It is true the judgment will frequently err, but honesty of purpose the public has a right to expect; and to this merit THE EXPRESS boldly lays claim. Believing a Liberal policy to be the one best calculated to improve the condition of society, to maintain public order, to preserve a manly freedom, and to afford security to the labour of the industrious as well as to the property of the wealthy, THE EXPRESS is the consistent advocate of Liberal principles.

Being a Newspaper, it exhibits Life and Society as they are; but being also a Journal for Families, it excludes from its pages every paragraph unfit for general perusal.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The high character of THE EXPRESS and its rapidly-extending circulation among all classes of the community render it one of the very best channels for Advertising, the more especially as the space devoted to Advertisements is limited; and they are typographically arranged in a way to increase their effect.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 10, BOUVERIE-STREET.

SOLD BY ALL NEWSVENDERS AND AT ALL BOOKSTALLS.

MESSRS. RIVINGTONS' LIST.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS.

LONDON ORDINATION, ADVENT, 1867;

being Seven Addresses to the Candidates for Holy Orders in December, 1867. By ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Lord Bishop of London, and his Chaplains. Together with the Examination-Papers. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The DOGMATIC FAITH: an Inquiry into

the Relation subsisting between Revelation and Dogma. Being the Bampton Lectures for 1867. By EDWARD GARBETT, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Surbiton. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FLOWERS and FESTIVALS; or, Directions

for the Floral Decorations of Churches. By W. A. BARRETT, of St. Paul's Cathedral, late Clerk of Magdalen College, and Commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Small 8vo. with Coloured Illustrations, 5s.

The ANNOTATED BOOK of COMMON

PRAYER; being an Historical, Ritual, and Theological Commentary on the Devotional System of the Church of England. Edited by the Rev. JOHN HENRY BLUNT, M.A. F.S.A., Author of 'Household Theology,' &c. Second Edition, imperial 8vo. pp. 700, with 5 Plates, 3ss.; Large-Paper Edition, royal 4to. with large margin for Notes, 3s. 3s.

On MIRACLES; being the Bampton Lectures

for 1865. By J. B. MOZLEY, B.D., Vicar of Old Shoreham; late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The PRAYER BOOK INTERLEAVED. With

Historical Illustrations and Explanatory Notes arranged parallel to the Text. By W. M. CAMPION, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College; and W. J. BEAMONT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Ely. Third Edition, small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CURIOUS MYTHS of the MIDDLE AGES

By S. BARING GOULD, M.A., Author of 'Post-Medieval Preachers,' &c. With Illustrations. First Series, Second Edition, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.; Second Series, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SERMONS. By the Rev. R. S. C. Chermide,

M.A., late Rector of Wilton, and Prebendary of Salisbury. With a Preface by the Rev. G. RAWLINSON, M.A., Camden Professor of Theology in the University of Oxford. Small 8vo. 5s.

FAREWELL COUNSELS of a PASTOR to

HIS FLOCK, on TOPICS of the DAY: Nine Sermons preached at St. John's, Paddington. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich. Second Edition, small 8vo. 4s.

An ILLUMINATED EDITION of the BOOK

of COMMON PRAYER, printed in Red and Black, on fine toned paper, with Borders and Titles, designed after the manner of the Fourteenth century, by R. R. HOLMES, F.S.A., and engraved by O. JEWITT. Crown 8vo. white vellum cloth, illuminated, 16s. This Edition of the Prayer Book may be had in various bindings for presentation.

SELECTIONS from the ORGANON of

ARISTOTLE. Edited by JOHN R. MAGRATH, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The NEW TESTAMENT for ENGLISH

READERS; containing the Authorized Version, with a revised English Text; Marginal References, and a Critical and Explanatory Commentary. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. Vol. I. Part I.—The First Three Gospels, with a Map. Second Edition, 19s.

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, and FOR EVER: a

Poem, in Twelve Books. By EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead. Second and Cheaper Edition, small 8vo. 6s.

THIRTEEN SATIRES of JUVENAL. With

Notes and Introduction by G. A. SIMCOX, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Queen's College, Oxford. Being the Third Part of "Catena Classicorum." Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The AJAX of SOPHOCLES. With English

Notes by R. C. JEBB, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Being the Fourth Part of "Catena Classicorum." Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

WARNINGS of the HOLY WEEK, &c.;

being a Course of Parochial Lectures for the Week before Easter and the Easter Festivals. By the Rev. W. ADAMS, M.A., late Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, and Fellow of Merton College. Sixth Edition, small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

SERMONS preached before the UNIVERSITY

of OXFORD, chiefly during the Years 1863-68. By HENRY PARRY LIDDON, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Prebendary of Salisbury, Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and lately Select Preacher. Second Edition, 8vo. 3s.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

NEWMAN'S (J. H.) PAROCHIAL and PLAIN

SERMONS. Edited by the Rev. W. J. COPELAND, Rector of Farnham, Essex. From the Text of the last Editions published by Messrs. Rivingtons. 8 vols. crown 8vo.

EASTERN ORTHODOXY IN THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY; being a Correspondence between the Great Patriarchs and the Nonjurors. Edited, with an Introduction, by GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo.

The MYSTERIES of MOUNT CALVARY:

Meditations on the Passion. By ANTONIO DE GUEVARA. Being the First Volume of a Series of Translations of Spiritual Works for Devotional Reading from Catholic Sources. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Crown 8vo.

CATECHETICAL NOTES and CLASS QUES-

TIONS, Literal and Mystical; chiefly on the Earlier Books of Holy Scripture. By the late Rev. J. M. NEALE, Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead. Crown 8vo.

The DIVINITY of OUR LORD and SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST; being the Bampton Lectures for 1866. By HENRY PARRY LIDDON, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. Second Edition, crown 8vo.

The BEATITUDES of OUR BLESSED LORD,

considered in Eight Practical Discourses. By the Rev. JOHN PEAT, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex. Small 8vo.

The LIFE and TIMES of S. GREGORY the

ILLUMINATOR, patron Saint and Founder of the Armenian Church. By S. C. MALAN, M.A., Vicar of Broadwindsor. 8vo.

ANNALS of the BODLEIAN LIBRARY,

OXFORD, from its Foundation to A.D. 1867; containing an Account of the various Collections of Printed Books and MSS. there preserved; with a brief Preliminary Sketch of the earlier Library of the University. By the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Assistant in the Library, Chaplain of Magdalen and New Colleges. 8vo.

SELECTIONS from the CHELTENHAM COL-

LEGE PRIZE POEMS, 1846-1868. Edited by C. S. JERRAM, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, and F. W. JAMES, M.A., Pemb. Coll. Oxford. Crown 8vo.

The ANNUAL REGISTER: a Review of

Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1867. Being the Fifth Volume of an improved Series. 8vo.

THUCYDIDES, Books I. and II. Edited by

CHARLES BIGG, M.A., Senior Student and late Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford; Second Classical Master of Cheltenham College. Crown 8vo.

The OLYNTHIACS and PHILIPPICS of

DEMOSTHENES. Edited by G. H. HESLOP, M.A.; late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford; Head Master of St. Bees'. Crown 8vo.

A SUMMARY of THEOLOGY and ECCLE-

SIASICAL HISTORY: a Series of Original Works on all the principal Subjects of Theology and Ecclesiastical History. By VARIOUS WRITERS. 8 vols. 8vo.

A GLOSSARY of ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS;

containing Explanations of Terms used in Architecture, Ecclesiology, Hymnology, Law, Ritualism, Theology, Heresies and Miscellaneous Subjects. By VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Crown 8vo.

The GREEK TESTAMENT. With English

Notes, intended for the Upper Forms of Schools and Passmen at the Universities. Abridged from his larger Work. By the DEAN of CANTERBURY. 1 vol. crown 8vo.

VOX ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ: a Selection

of Extracts from the Chief Divines of the Church of England on the Main Points of Doctrine and Discipline. By GEORGE G. PERRY, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Waddington, Rural Dean, and Proctor for the Diocese of Lincoln. Small 8vo.

VESTIARIUM CHRISTIANVM. By the Rev.

WHARTON B. MARRIOTT, M.A. F.S.A. (sometime Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Assistant Master at Eton), Select Preacher in the University, and Preacher, by Licence from the Bishop, in the Diocese of Oxford. Royal 8vo.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Now Ready,

Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 24s.

A HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

BASED ON

Documents and Papers from the Secret Archives of Germany.

By HEINRICH VON SYBEL,

Professor of History at the University of Bonn.

SPECTATOR.—"A narrative of the highest interest for the student of history, in which we see the policy and secret motives of the German Courts as clearly as they were seen by their kings; the ideas with which they went to war, the reasons for their many failures, the justifications for their few successes, the causes not only of their action against France, but of the still greater synchronous movement, the absorption of Poland. We shall wait with impatience for the next two volumes."

Spectator.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"There are hosts of German works which for lack of being translated remain inaccessible to considerably more than half of the people to whom they would be especially instructive. In this list, Professor Von Sybel's book on the French Revolution would have an assured place. As a rule, it is to be feared our public is not literary in the sense in which the German public is literary. In history people seem to care only for two fields—picturesque renderings of bits of the annals of England, and speculative surveys of the course and the agencies of human progress. To do anything towards stimulating a wider and more purely scholarly and meditative interest in history is to do good service in the cause of culture."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

DAILY NEWS.—"In the author's own country Herr Von Sybel's work has attained a high reputation as the most impartial account of the French Revolution yet produced. Professor Von Sybel has spread his canvas on a very large scale. His work is, in truth, a history of Europe during the period brought under review; and in some chapters the writer quits France altogether, and describes at considerable length the affairs of other countries. This is especially the case with respect to Germany and Poland; and a very interesting and valuable section of the second volume is devoted to an account of the circumstances attending the final partition of Poland, with respect to which the Professor has some new facts to relate."

Daily News.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW WORKS.

OLD STORY, and Other POEMS. By ELIZABETH D. CROSS. Second Edit. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

2.

FARADAY as a DISCOVERER: A Memoir. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D. F.R.S. With Two Portraits. Crown 8vo. 6s.

3.

LIFE of Sir JOHN RICHARDSON, C.B., sometime Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets. By the Rev. JOHN McILRAITH. Fcap. 8vo. with Portrait, 5s.

4.

LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of ARCHBISHOP WHATELY. Popular Edition, with Additions and Omissions. Crown 8vo. with Portrait, 7s. 6d.

5.

TRAVELS in ABYSSINIA and the GALLA COUNTRY. Edited from the MSS. of the late W. FLOWDEN. By T. C. FLOWDEN, Esq. 8vo. with Two Maps. [Nearly ready.]

6.

SIX MONTHS in INDIA. By MARY CARPENTER, Author of 'Our Convicts,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait, 15s.

7.

HISTORY of the FRENCH in INDIA, from the Founding of Pondichery in 1674 to its Capture in 1761. By Major G. B. MALLESON, Bengal Staff Corps. 8vo. Maps, 10s.

8.

The HISTORY of FRANCE, from Clovis and Charlemagne to the Accession of Napoleon III. By EYRE EVANS CROWE. Vol. V., completing the Work. [On Friday next.]

9.

A HISTORY of the REFORM BILLS of 1866 and 1867. By HOMERSHAM COX, M.A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ANTIEN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, a History showing how Parliaments were Constituted, and Representatives of the People Elected, in Antient Times. By the same Author. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

10.

The RISE and INFLUENCE of the SPIRIT of RATIONALISM in EUROPE. By W. E. H. LECKY, M.A. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

11.

GOD in HISTORY. By the late Baron BUNSEN, LL.D. Translated by SUSANNA WINK-WORTH, with a Preface by the DEAN of WESTMINSTER. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 30s.

12.

The BOOK of MOSES; or, the Pentateuch in its Authorship, Credibility, and Civilization. By the Rev. W. SMITH, Ph.D. Vol. I. 8vo. 15s.

13.

NILSSON'S ESSAY on the STONE AGE in SCANDINAVIA. Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S. 8vo. with 16 Plates of Figures and Woodcuts, 18s.

14.

BOURNE'S CATECHISM of the STEAM-ENGINE in its various APPLICATIONS. Revised Edition, with 199 Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

The ARTISAN CLUB'S TREATISE on the STEAM-ENGINE. By the same Author. Eighth Edition; with Portrait, 37 large Plates, and 546 Woodcuts. 4to. 42s.

15.

AIDS to CLASSICAL STUDY, a Manual of Greek and Latin Composition and Translation. By J. G. SHEPPARD, D.C.L., and D. W. TURNER, D.C.L. 12mo. 8s.—KEY, 6s.

16.

LORD MACAULAY'S WORKS. Complete and uniform Library Edition. Edited by Lady TREVELYAN. 8 vols. 8vo. with Portrait. 61. 5s.

17.

NOVELS and TALES by G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE, each Work in crown 8vo. complete in One Volume:—

The Queen's Maids, 6s.
Kate Coventry, 5s.
The Interpreter, 5s.
Holmby House, 5s.

Good for Nothing, 6s.
The Gladiators, 5s.
General Bounce, 5s.
Digby Grand, 5s.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, and DYER.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. pp. 200, price 3s. cloth,
A YORKSHIREMAN'S TRIP TO ROME in 1866. By WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A. Scot. F.R.S.L. &c., Author of 'Rambles about Morley,' &c.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo. price Half-a-Crown,
POPULAR EDUCATION in ENGLAND; the Conscience Clause, the Rating Clause, and the Secular Current. By HERBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., Superior of St. Joseph's Missionary College.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in imperial 8vo. with 13 Lithographic Plates and 65 Engravings on Wood, price 18s. cloth,
THE OLD CROSSES of GLOUCESTERSHIRE. By CHARLES POOLEY, F.S.A. Member of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Cotswold Club.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In crown 8vo. with 485 Figures on Wood, price 6s.
A GLOSSARY of MINERALOGY. By HENRY WILLIAM BRISTOW, F.G.S. of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

OPPEN'S GERMAN CLASSICS.
On Friday next, the 20th instant, will be published,
SCHILLER'S WILLIAM TELL; being the First of a New Annotated Edition of German Classics, specially prepared for the use of English Students of the German Language, with Historical Introductions, Critical Notices, &c.
By EDWARD A. OPPEN, of Haileybury College.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 12mo. price 5s. cloth, and KEY, price 6s. cloth,
AIDS to CLASSICAL STUDY, a Manual of Composition and Translation from English into Latin and Greek, and from Latin and Greek into English; with Critical, Historical, and Divinity Questions, and Hints for the Translation and Questions adapted for the use of Schools and Undergraduates at College; the whole arranged as a year's school work, at the rate of six Exercises a week, for the Upper Classes in large Schools, or for Students preparing for Examination at the Universities and elsewhere. By JOHN G. SHEPPARD, D.C.L., and DAWSON W. TURNER, D.C.L.
* * * THE KEY to these EXERCISES, price 6s., is supplied to Teachers only on direct application to the Publishers.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 10s. cloth, or 12s. 6d. calf lettered,
MAUNDER'S HISTORICAL TREASURY: comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a Series of separate Histories of every principal Nation. Latest Edition, carefully revised and brought down by the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A.
MAUNDER'S BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY, 10s. 6d.
MAUNDER'S TREASURY of KNOWLEDGE, 10s. 6d.
MAUNDER'S GEOGRAPHICAL TREASURY, 10s. 6d.
MAUNDER'S TREASURY of NATURAL HISTORY, 10s.
MAUNDER'S SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY TREASURY, 10s. 6d.
AYRE'S TREASURY of BIBLE KNOWLEDGE, 10s. 6d.
LINDLEY and MOORE'S TREASURY of BOTANY, 2 Parts, 20s.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now complete in 3 vols. medium 8vo. price 63s. cloth,
A DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and ART; comprising the Definitions and Derivations of the Scientific Terms in general use, together with the History and Description of the Scientific Principles of nearly every branch of Human Knowledge. Fourth Edition, reconstructed by the late Professor BRANDE, D.C.L. F.R.S. (the Author), and the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A.—assisted by Contributors of eminent Scientific and Literary Acquirements.
"This edition is a great improvement on the former one; that was in one very thick volume, and not of convenient size for use; besides, the print was small. In the present edition, not only is there the addition of much valuable matter, but the type has been improved, the book being easily legible, and the disadvantage of having in three volumes is nothing to the comfort of reading it. To say that it is a cyclopædia would be to do it the injustice of inducing the belief that it contained lengthy essays on everything; yet it is far more than a mere dictionary. Take any scientific subject, and the information will be found under that head, concise, clear, and well written; yet by no means scanty, for where the importance or obscurity of the subject requires it the articles are sufficiently long to be thoroughly explanatory, and, moreover, marked by a scientific accuracy that will ever maintain the work in a high position as a standard of reference."—*Lancet*.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.
DIGESTION: Its Disorders and their Treatment. By F. W. PAVY, M.D. F.R.S., Senior Assistant-Physician to, and Lecturer on Physiology at, Guy's Hospital.
"We need hardly say that no English physician has greater right than he has to speak with physiological authority in matters of digestion."—*British Medical Journal*.
"It is quite a first-rate book, and gives indications of original thought and research, worthy not only to be read by dyspeptics out of the profession, but by students in it."—*Athenæum*.
Also, by the same Author, Second Edition, ready shortly,
DIABETES: Its Nature and Treatment.
"Henceforth the treatment of diabetes becomes more scientific, reasonable, and certain."—*Athenæum*.
John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

DR. HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCH-BISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

NOTICE.—The Sixth and Seventh Volumes of the Dean of Chichester's *LIVES OF THE ARCH-BISHOPS OF CANTERBURY*, containing the *Lives of Warham and Crammer*, are now ready, in demy 8vo. price 30s., at all Booksellers and Libraries.

"Dr. Hook has now reached the most interesting part of his story. In point both of matter and of style he has been improving ever since he began, and in these volumes we have him at his best. He has been gradually coming nearer and nearer to the character of an historian; we may now say that he has reached it."

Saturday Review.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

NEARLY READY.

By AUTHORITY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY LIFE. By the late EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS ON LATTER TIMES: the Dukes of Burgundy—Charles the Fifth—Philip the Second and the Tuscany—Cardinal Richelieu—the First English Revolution—William the Third. By J. VAN PRAET. Edited by Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart. 1 vol. demy 8vo.

ENGLISH SEAMEN under the TUDORS. By H. K. FOX BOURNE, Author of 'English Merchants,' &c. In 2 vols. large post 8vo.

NINE YEARS on the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER of INDIA, from 1854 to 1864. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir SYDNEY COTTON, &c. In 1 vol. 8vo.

WORK-A-DAY BRIERS: a Novel. By the Author of 'The Two Anastasias.' 3 vols.

NOW READY,

AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.

THE MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS OF EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTON, now first collected, including Charles Lamb—Gray—Pitt and Fox—Schiller—The Reign of Terror—Goldsmith—Sir Thomas Browne—The True Origin of Love—The Influence of Love upon Literature and Real Life, &c. 3 vols. demy 8vo. 36s.

FOURTH EDITION OF HISTORICAL CHARACTERS: Talleyrand—Mackintosh—Cobbett—Canning—Peel. By the Right Hon. Sir HENRY LYTON BULWER, G.C.B. 3 vols. demy 8vo. 30s.

CRADLE LANDS: Egypt and the Holy Land. By the Right Hon. Lady HERBERT OF LEA. Royal 8vo. with numerous illustrations, 31s.

"The production of the work must not be passed over without a word of high praise. The volume is royal octavo, handsomely printed, and bound in a style of great richness and good taste, and the illustrations are of special excellence. The frontispiece, representing Tiberias, with the Sea of Galilee, is one of the brightest and most delicate chromo-lithographs we have ever seen; and the large woodcuts—especially the views of Emmaus, Nazareth, and Carmel—are exquisite pictures, on which the eye is delighted to rest."—*Daily News.*

"GUP," or, Sketches of Indian Life and Character. By FLORENCE MARRATT. 1 vol. post 8vo.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER: City and Suburb. By JOHN TIMES, Esq. F.S.A., Author of 'A Century of Anecdote,' 'Club Life of London,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

A RIDE ACROSS A CONTINENT: a Personal Narrative of Wanderings in Central America. By FREDERICK BOYLE, F.R.G.S. 2 vols. post 8vo. with illustrations, 21s.

ROUGHING IT IN CRETE. By J. E. HILARY SKINNER, Esq., Author of 'After the Storm,' &c. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE POPULAR NEW NOVELS,

AT ALL LIBRARIES.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ARCHIE LOVELL,' &c. STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN: a Novel. By the Author of 'Archie Lovell,' 'The Morals of Mayfair,' &c. 3 vols.

JOHN FALK. From the Danish. By the Translator of 'The Guardian,' and 'Noddebo Parsonage.' 3 vols.

"A Danish story, showing very remarkable and sustained powers of character-painting. All the characters and many of the scenes in the story are painted with extraordinary vividness and truth. No more living picture could be drawn than that of the great lauded proprietor of the tale, Major Heins, the hospitable, benevolent, affectionate, and somewhat long-winded; and the pompous, selfish, weak, worldly, vain Justitiam, is a sketch of a most complete and finished kind."—*Spectator.*

A SISTER'S STORY (Le Récit d'une Sœur). By Mrs. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN. 3 vols. post 8vo.

TIME WILL TELL. By S. W. FULLON, Author of 'The Great Highway,' &c. 3 vols.

THE WORLD BEFORE THEM. By Mrs. MOODIE, Author of 'Roughing It in the Bush,' &c. 3 vols.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

18, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

SPIRITUAL WIVES,

By W. HEPWORTH DIXON,

AUTHOR OF 'NEW AMERICA,' &c.

THIRD EDITION. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, engraved by W. HOLL.

"Mr. Dixon has treated his subject in a philosophical spirit, and in his usual graphic manner. There is, to our thinking, more perceptive doctrine in one chapter of some of the sensational novels which find admirers in drawing-rooms and eulogists in the press than in the whole of Mr. Dixon's interesting work."

Economist.

"These brilliant and eloquent volumes are in the hands of the universal public. The book is one that is written with a wise purpose, and that carries with it an important moral."

Dublin University Magazine.

"No more wondrous narrative of human passion and romance, no stranger contribution to the literature of psychology, than Mr. Dixon's book, has been published since man first began to seek after the laws that govern the moral and intellectual life of the human race. 'Spiritual Wives' will be studied with no less profit than interest."—*Post.*

"Thousands of readers have been attracted to 'Spiritual Wives' by the brilliant style in which the facts are put forward. The public mind will be no longer ignorant of these movements, which stir society like the first throes of an earthquake."

Daily Telegraph.

"In these volumes, written in the most vivid, animated, and pictorial of styles, Mr. Dixon has treated a difficult subject with great refinement and judgment, and he has certainly produced a book which is calculated to attract the attention of every intelligent reader who opens it."—*Star.*

"Mr. Dixon has produced an intensely interesting account of one of the most remarkable manifestations of the modern social system. But what strikes us most forcibly is the power and resonance with which the difficult topic is discussed in all its bearings. The style of the work is charming. In short, there is nothing to desire as regards the manner in which Mr. Dixon has treated his subject."—*Globe.*

CHARLIE VILLARS at CAMBRIDGE.

By G. L. TOTTENHAM (Trinity College). 2 vols. 21s.

THE LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, late M.P. for Finsbury. By his SON. 3 vols. 8vo.

"These volumes contain much racy anecdote, and some startling disclosures which will rattle politicians. Mr. Duncombe's singular career is ably handled by his only child."—*Athenæum.*

THROUGH SPAIN to the SAHARA.

By MATILDA BETHAM EDWARDS, Author of 'A Winter with the Swallows.' 8vo. with illustrations, 12s.

"Miss Edwards is an excellent traveller. She has a keen eye for the beautiful in nature and art, and in description her language has a polished and easy grace that reminds us of Goethe."—*Saturday Review.*

UNDER THE PALMS in ALGERIA and TUNIS. By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD. 2 vols. with illustrations, 21s.

Under the Especial Patronage of Her Majesty.

Now ready, 57th Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully engraved, in a handsome bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE

for 1868. CORRECTED by the NOBILITY.

"A work which corrects all errors of former works. It is a most useful publication."—*Times.*

"A work of great value. It is the most faithful record we possess of the aristocracy of the day."—*Post.*

"The readiest, the most useful, and exactest of modern works on the subject."—*Spectator.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

MEG. By Mrs. Eiloart, Author of 'The Curate's Discipline,' &c. 3 vols.

DORA. By Julia Kavanagh, Author of 'Nathalie,' 'Addie,' &c. 3 vols.

"A charming story, most charmingly written; full of incidents and full of character. This delightful and enthralling narrative is, in many respects, the happiest effusion of Miss Kavanagh's imagination."—*Star.*

"A charming and touching story, with true healthful feeling in every page. It is very well written, and has many beautiful passages of description and reflection, and some striking and dramatic situations."—*Star.*

MORTIMER'S MONEY. By S. Russell WHITNEY. 3 vols.

"This story is deeply interesting, and leaves a most agreeable impression on the reader's mind. The plot is natural and probable, the dialogue lively and spirited."—*United Service Club.*

"One of the best novels of its class which has appeared this season."—*Messenger.*

JEANIE'S QUIET LIFE. By the Author of 'ST. OLAVE'S,' 'ALEX'S BRIDE,' &c. 3 vols.

"This book is written in a very graceful manner, occasionally eloquent and pathetic. Many of the pictures of country life are very pretty, and some of the love scenes have a great deal of poetry in them. The book has a vitality which distinguishes the production of but few of our contemporary novelists. The author has shown a real creative power, and has given us some perfectly new and original characters."—*Saturday Review.*

NORTHERN ROSES. By Mrs. Ellis, Author of 'The Women of England,' &c. 3 vols.

"A very interesting, natural, and instructive story. Mrs. Ellis exhibits large gifts of invention and great advance in power in the pure, health-giving pages of 'Northern Roses.'"—*Post.*

COUNTRY COTERIES. By Lady CHATERTON. 3 vols.

Next week.

TRÜBNER & CO'S

New Publications and Works in the Press.

Essays, Political and Miscellaneous. By BARNARD CRACROFT. In 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth. [In a few days.]

The Founders of Christianity; or, Discourses upon the Origin of the Christian Religion. By the Rev. JAMES CRANBROOK, Edinburgh. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. [Nearly ready.]

Man's Origin and Destiny. Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences. In a Course of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, in the Winter of 1856-6, by J. P. LESLEY. With illustrations. [Nearly ready.]

Chapters on Man: embracing (inter alia) the Outlines of a Science of Comparative Psychology, and an Examination of the Hypothesis of Material Evolution. By C. STANILAND WAKE, F.R.S.L. In 1 vol. of about 300 pages, price 7s. 6d. [In preparation.]

Original Sanskrit Texts, illustrative of the Hindûs, their Religion and Institutions. Collected, Translated, and Elucidated by J. MUIR, Esq. D.C.L. Part I. Mythical and Legendary Accounts of the Creation of Man and the Origin of Castes. Second Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged. In 1 vol. 8vo. [Shortly.]

Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers of his AGE; with Illustrations from the Original Woodcuts and Engravings. By HENRY GREEN, M.A. In 1 vol. demy 8vo. of about 400 pages, and upwards of 100 illustrative Woodcuts or Engravings. [In the press.]

Théâtre Français Moderne. Second Series.

Edited by Professors CASSAL, KARCHER, and BRETTE. 1. MOLIERE, *Drame en Quatre Actes et en Prose*, par GEORGE SAND. Edited by THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B., of the Royal Military Academy and the University of London. 2. Les ARISTOCRATES, *Comédie en Quatre Actes et en Vers*, par ETIENNE ARAGO. Edited by the Rev. EUGENE BRETTE, R.D., of Christ's Hospital and the University of London. 3. L'HONNEUR et l'ARGENT, *Comédie en Cinq Actes et en Vers*, par F. PONSARD. Edited by Professor CASSAL, LL.D., of University College. These Plays are among the subjects chosen for the Matriculation Examinations in January and June, 1869. [Nearly ready.]

Review of the Work of Mr. John Stuart MILL, entitled 'Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy.' By GEORGE GROTE, Author of 'The History of Ancient Greece,' &c. 12mo. pp. 113, cloth, 3s. 6d.

The Natural and Morbid Changes of the HUMAN EYE and their TREATMENT. By C. BADER, Ophthalmic Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. One Volume of Text, super-royal 8vo. pp. viii, 506, cloth, and one Atlas of 6 Plates in Chromo-Lithography, containing 36 Figures, and 4 Plates of Instruments, with an Explanation of 33 Pages, in a Portfolio. 32s.

Language and the Study of Language: a Course of Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science. By WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, Professor of Sanskrit in Yale College, New Haven. Crown 8vo. pp. viii, 499, cloth, 16s. 6d.

The Dervishes; or, Oriental Spiritualism. By JOHN P. BROWN, Secretary and Dragoman of the Legation of the United States of America at Constantinople. In 1 vol. with 24 illustrations, crown 8vo. pp. viii, 416, price 10s.

Theodore Benfey's Practical Grammar of the SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, for the Use of Elder Students. Revised and Enlarged Edition. In 1 vol. royal 8vo. pp. viii, 296, cloth, 10s. 6d.

Colloquial Portuguese; or, the Words and Phrases of Everyday Life. Compiled from Dictation and Conversation, for the Use of English Tourists and Visitors in Portugal, the Brazil, Madeira, and the Azores; with a Brief Collection of Epistolary Phrases. By ALEX. J. D. FORSEY, B.D. 12mo. pp. 130, cloth, 3s. 6d.

A Handbook of Gymnastics and Athletics. By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., &c., President of the German Gymnastic Society of London, and JOHN HULLEY, Director of the Athletic Club, Liverpool. 8vo. cloth, and 1,000 Woodcuts, 8s. 6d.

A Handybook for the Gymnasium. By E. G. RAVENSTEIN and JOHN HULLEY. 2s. 6d.

Translations of English Poetry into Latin Verse. Designed as Part of a New Method of instructing in Latin. By FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Esq., Tutor in the University College, London, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. In 1 crown 8vo. vol. pp. xiv, 202, cloth, 6s.

A Journey in Brazil. By Professor and Mrs. LOTIS AGASSIZ. In 1 large 8vo. vol. with numerous illustrations, pp. xx, 540, 21s.

Index to the Native and Scientific Names of INDIAN and other EASTERN ECONOMIC PLANTS and PRODUCTS. Originally prepared under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. By J. FORBES WATSON, M.A. M.D. F.R.S., &c., Reporter on the Products of India. In 1 large super-royal 8vo. vol. pp. viii, 638, cloth, price 11s. 6d.

A Modern Greek and English Lexicon. By N. CONTOPOULOS. In 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 460, cloth, 12s.

Nevada and California Processes of Silver and GOLD EXTRACTION for GENERAL USE, and especially for the Mining Public of California and Nevada, &c. &c.; and a Description of the General Metallurgy of Silver Ores. By GUIDO K. STEL, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, Former Manager of the Ophir Works, &c. Illustrated by 11 Plates. 8vo. pp. 327, cloth, price 14s.

London: TRÜBNER & CO. 60, Paternoster-row E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

LITERATURE

Schools Inquiry Commission.—Vol. I. *Report of the Commissioners.* (Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)

THE Report of the English Commissioners charged to inquire into middle-class schools is of a very different nature from that of the French Commissioners, whom we introduced to our readers last week. We may safely say that the facts collected in the English Report will be as new to England as those contained in the French Report must have been to France. They will not be equally gratifying. There will be much in them to electrify those who have been awakened to the abuses of our great public schools, and the deficiencies of the education of the poor. It is not so much that many large places are badly off for schools, and many well-endowed schools fail in the work of education. The best system must have its defects, and the most careful schemes are liable to be defeated. What we most regret in the English Report is that it makes known the total absence of method and supervision. It shows that every body of trustees, every school, almost every master, may do as they like. Fear of the Court of Chancery may sometimes act well. But the interference of the Court of Chancery has on more than one occasion been directly mischievous. Endowed schools are teaching the subjects of Queen Victoria what was considered sufficient in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Parents who want their boys to learn something more practical are driven to choose among private schools, of the efficiency of which they have no guarantee, and which, being generally started as a speculation, begin life with the purchase of a cane and a map of England. There is nothing whatever to prevent any man opening a private school. There is an immense demand for schools which shall teach boys of the middle class something between the rudiments and the luxuries of education. But what with the waste of ancient endowments and the licence of modern speculations, there is no guidance for parents, no guarantee for the public.

The Commissioners regret that parents seem indifferent to education, and unwilling to pay a proper price for one which will be worth the money. But the parents are willing to pay when they can have such an education in return. They very often pay for it without its being given to their boys; as, for instance, at some of the private schools which make great professions and do not realize one of them. "Much evidence," say the Commissioners, "has been laid before us tending to show that indifference and ignorance of the subject on the part of the parents are among the chief hindrances to education at present. Too often the parents seem hardly to care for education at all. Too often they give an inordinate value to mere show. Too often they think no education worth having that cannot be speedily turned into money. In fact, many parents need education themselves, in order to appreciate education for their children, and their present opinion cannot be considered final or supreme." There are, however, many qualifications of this passage throughout the Report. Almost directly after the sentence we have quoted comes the statement that "many excellent endowments are useless because they offer one kind of education and the parents wish for another." Later we are told that parents have lost faith in grammar-schools, because "the grammar-schools held so rigidly to their own routine, that at last the

middle classes came to the conviction that such an education as they desired was absolutely incompatible with any classical instruction whatever." These facts explain the apparent unwillingness of many parents to pay more than a very small sum for an education which they do not much desire. The choice between a grammar-school and a private school is the choice between necessity and luxury. With the one the parents are not contented. The other is beyond their means. As it is the aim of the Commission to provide a whole system of education between those two present alternatives, it can hardly be said that the parents are to blame for not accepting the system which is confessedly faulty.

Following the arrangement of the Report itself, we soon discover the cause of most of these imperfections. The Commissioners divide the schools with which they deal into three classes. In the first class they place endowed schools, that is, "schools maintained wholly or partly by means of a permanent charitable endowment." The second class consists of private schools, "such as are the property of the master or mistress who conducts them." The remaining schools are proprietary, that is, "either the property of individuals" other than the master "or of companies or corporations." In this third class are ranked many important schools of modern foundation; and even some of the nine schools which came within the scope of the Public School Commission answer to the definition. Both private and proprietary schools have grown up as correctives of the endowment system, which has been the real nucleus of English education for some centuries. It is therefore natural that any new features in these schools should be nothing more than modifications of the older schools. It is still more natural that a mere attempt to avoid gross abuses should lead to the perpetuation of minor abuses, and should tend to prop up the whole system while professing to remove its deformities.

It is said that there are about 3,000 endowed schools in England, and that few places of more than 2,000 inhabitants are without some such establishment. Of these schools, 782 come under the notice of the Commissioners, and are called grammar-schools. The remainder are called non-classical schools, and most of them appear to be devoted to the education of the labouring classes. Of the 782, some have net incomes exceeding 2,000*l.* a year. King Edward's School at Birmingham has a present income of 12,000*l.* a year, and hopes to have an income of 50,000*l.* by the end of the century. The net income of the whole number of schools included in the Report falls little short of 200,000*l.* a year; the gross income being considerably over 300,000*l.* The total number of boys they educate appears to be 36,874, of whom 27,595 are day scholars. There are said to be more than 10,000 private schools, though we have no return of the number of boys to whom they give instruction. In the proprietary schools, 12,000 boys are educated. The general verdict on the grammar-schools is, that some give a good and gratuitous education, chiefly in the classics, to residents in the place. Others give a very bad education, or none at all. The instruction in private schools is generally of a more modern type, but is apt to be superficial. The educational character of the proprietary schools stands very high; but they generally rest on class distinctions, and cannot, therefore, take the rank which they ought to take as public schools. Thus, to quote the words of the Report, "there is no public school and no public education for the middle and upper classes. If direct pecuniary assistance

is not required, the State offers nothing. It might give test, stimulus, advice, dignity; it withholds them all."

We have stated what is the income of the endowed schools mentioned in the Report, and what is the number of boys they educate. Let us now see how they spend their money and how they do their work. Birmingham, with its 12,000*l.* a year, teaches 600 boys, almost all of them day scholars. Leeds, with an income of 1,471*l.*, teaches 237 boys. Manchester, with a yearly expenditure of 2,527*l.*, teaches 250 boys. Towns of less relative importance, though large and populous enough, follow the example which is thus set them. The school at Bedford is one of the most striking instances of endowments being misapplied. The founder of the school was Sir William Harpur, who gave money in 1566 for a school and some other charities. The total of the endowment at the present day is 13,604*l.*, part of which is given away in doles to poor people, apprentice fees, and marriage portions. The part which goes to the school affords a gratuitous education to the families of all settled residents in the town of Bedford. Seven schools are kept for these favoured beings, and in them 1,900 boys and girls are brought up according to their respective stations. Had the original founder bestowed his money for the educational good of the town of Bedford, there might be some reason for asking how long such a gift was to remain in force. But by the terms of his deed he did not confine the school to the town of Bedford, and it was only by a subsequent Act of Parliament that this restriction was created. Such inequalities abound among charitable and educational endowments! We cannot but think that the course proposed by the Commissioners, and approved by such men as Lord Romilly, Sir John T. Coleridge, Sir W. Page Wood, and Sir Roundell Palmer, is wise and just. There ought to be a power of revising charitable dispositions after a certain number of years, so that the intentions of founders may be carried out to the best advantage. "It is safe to assume," say the Commissioners, "that the main object of those who founded the endowed schools was to promote education. . . . Every form of language is used to express the high value which the founders attached to education in its fullest and highest sense. Some lay stress on religious instruction; some on moral training; some on the promotion of the liberal studies; some on the formation of useful citizens. But there occur no such words as imply a desire to spare parents a burden, or to make the neighbourhood a pleasant residence, or to improve the trade there."

It is often assumed that if charitable bequests are revised, a blow will be given to all similar dispositions of property. But the Commissioners say, with great truth, that the abuse of charitable bequests is much more likely to have that effect. "Hardly anything, as we believe, would be more likely to prevent a man from founding a school at the present day than the spectacle presented by many of those founded three centuries ago. Neither representing what their founders meant them to be then, nor fulfilling any useful purpose now, they seem to stand as warnings of the fate which must befall foundations that are not wisely adapted to the change of times." Of such warnings there is no lack in the Report. "Large endowments are attached to places where there are few to benefit by them, and pittance only are found where the need is great." Modern subjects have been excluded from the grammar-schools by the Court of Chancery, yet the studies required by the

founders' wills are frequently neglected. About 340 of the schools mentioned do not teach either Latin or Greek, and the majority of these give an education no better than that of an ordinary national school. "One school describes its course as 'Greek, Latin, English, French, mathematics, geography, and history.' Another, 'English, classics, and mathematics.' Yet both proved on examination to be elementary schools of the humblest class, and nothing beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic was taught in either of them." Two very simple questions in Latin were beyond the powers of 40 per cent. of boys over thirteen years of age learning Latin in "well-managed classical grammar-schools." In Warwickshire and Staffordshire there were only one or two schools which gave lessons in English history and literature, in French or chemistry. At Hanley Castle, which is the only endowed grammar-school in the whole south-west quarter of Worcestershire, "the sole result of an endowment of 247*l.* gross, with a master's house, is to educate some forty boys so ill that one-half of them will, at twenty years of age, be for all practical purposes unable to read and write." And here we have a small catalogue of abuses. "Penwortham, with 966*l.* a year gross, has twenty grammar boys; Butterwick, with 312*l.*, has two learning the declensions; Humberstone, with 737*l.* a year, has five or six; Risley, with 419*l.* a year, has four, the founder having specially enjoined mathematics, and none now learning them; Bosworth, with 1,120*l.* a year, has three boys learning grammar. . . . Mr. Bryce speaks of Blackrod Grammar School, which, with a revenue of 254*l.* per annum, educates badly thirty or forty children. The subjects of instruction are elementary, exactly as in the national school a few yards off."

Not only are the endowments themselves wasted, but their indirect effect is most injurious. While the money is being misapplied to a favoured few, there are others who starve for want of teaching. Competition is sometimes rendered hopeless. "The foundation, even if doing very little, yet has such an advantage from the possession of its endowment, that it often kills a school which might otherwise be rendered better than itself." The result of free education in Birmingham is, that the early teaching of boys is habitually neglected by their parents, because they hope to get them into the great school, and the great school cannot educate them as it ought, because they come so ill prepared. "And meanwhile good preparatory schools have been almost extinguished in the town; it has not been worth while for any gentleman of education to keep a preparatory school; and a short time since it was almost impossible to get a little boy taught the elements of Latin grammar, except at ladies' schools, within four miles of Birmingham." One boy who had been prepared at a private school, and was afterwards admitted at Birmingham, "knew no Latin, spelt wrong *round*, did not know the name of any river in England, or of any English King save Charles the First, or the capitals of Scotland, Ireland or France, or how much thirty pence made." Another instance is given of "a boy sixteen years old, and the son of parents rich enough to keep a carriage, who had not even the qualification in reading and writing necessary for admission. His parents, expecting the school ultimately to teach him everything, had let him run idle."

The Report wholly condemns the system of gratuitous teaching. But there are other things besides this, and besides the adherence to a course of study three centuries old, which call for an emphatic censure. The monopoly granted

to masters of the clerical profession, and to the tenets of the Established Church, is often unfair in its consequences and noxious in its workings. In Birmingham, for instance, where at least one-half of the population are dissenters, "no dissenter has, within the memory of man, been a governor" of the school; "till recently, no one of liberal politics has been a governor; no mayor of the town till the present year has been a governor; never any member of the borough except one, who was a Conservative; not one town councillor." This exclusiveness is something more than irritating. It has a definite meaning. Coupled with the way in which Church of England doctrines were taught to all who frequented grammar-schools, it informed the dissenters that educational endowments were the property of the Church of England. They must either renounce all share in those endowments, or give up their own opinions. The Commissioners remark that, in most cases, the main end proposed by the founders of schools was not the maintenance of a particular theological system, but a liberal education, in which religious instruction usually had a prominent place. They think, too, "that as this end is accepted by the people of England at the present day as an unquestionable good, so also there is a general conviction that it may be secured without restrictions which seriously limit or impair the benefit conferred." Among their recommendations, a separate chapter is given to the question of religious teaching, and they urge that the clerical monopoly should be removed. Every one will admit that this is not the least of the reforms suggested.

The other reforms are certainly more sweeping. Without going into all the details of the scheme, we may show in a few words that it will revolutionize England. The Commissioners would establish three grades of public schools. The lowest grade should teach boys till the age of fourteen or fifteen, and the subjects they should learn should be reading, writing, arithmetic up to fractions, and geography, physical and political, in the lower division; English history, political economy, the elements of Latin or some modern language, algebra, botany and drawing in the upper. The cost of such teaching is estimated at 4*l.* a year. The education in schools of the second grade should cease with the age of sixteen, and the cost of it would be from 6*l.* to 12*l.* a year. It should include Latin and one or two modern languages, English literature, mathematics of a strictly scientific and yet practical cast, mechanics, and other branches of natural science. The schools of the highest grade would keep boys till eighteen or nineteen, and the fees for day scholars might vary from twelve to twenty-five guineas, while for boarders they could not be brought below 60*l.* "The schools would be, generally, classical schools. But, besides the classics, it would now be generally admitted that English literature and the elements of political economy, modern languages, mathematics and natural science ought to find a place in such schools as these, and that even if they be considered subordinate subjects, they should be made a serious part of the business of the school; the masters who taught them should be put on a perfect equality with the other masters; the time allotted to them should prove that they were valued; the marks assigned to them in promotions, the prizes given for proficiency in them, the care taken in examining the boys' progress should be such as to stimulate the learners, and prevent all suspicion that, while classics were a reality, all other studies were a mere concession to popular clamour."

A guarantee to the public of the efficiency

of these schools should be secured by Government inspection. An Educational Board, or a Minister of Education, should be substituted for the present action of the Court of Chancery. In each of the eleven districts into which England is divided by the Registrar-General there should be an official District Commissioner, who would personally inspect every endowed secondary school at least once in three years. Private and proprietary schools might, if they wished, register themselves and submit to the same inspection. To provide the necessary buildings for the new schools rates might be levied by every parish and town, and exhibitions for meritorious boys might come out of the same fund. The evidence given to the Commissioners "appears to warrant the conclusion that if the buildings and apparatus be provided, the parents can bear the burden of paying for the books and the teaching." On the scale fixed by the Commissioners, no doubt they could pay for the teaching, and they probably would pay for it if it was of the kind which has been described.

We have full statistics given us of the expense of board and teaching at some of the proprietary schools. At Marlborough, Haileybury and Rossall, the board ranges from 32*l.* to 30*l.*, and the tuition from 18*l.* to 13*l.* In the Devon County School the total of both board and tuition is 25*l.* Where people live too far away from a school to send their sons to it as day scholars, the expense is necessarily greater than if they live in the immediate neighbourhood. But in both cases the charge should be fair and even, and those who do not live in a place should not, as now, have to contribute towards the education of the residents.

We have dwelt chiefly on the endowed schools, and on the scheme for replacing them. It is evident that this is a question of public interest, and that private schools do not court the same criticism. Private schools have arisen out of the principle of demand and supply, and might fairly claim to be left to themselves. But any steps that are taken for providing better public schools in the place of the old partial endowments must affect these private speculations. Parents have hitherto resorted to them from necessity rather than from choice. In the scramble for education some were more lucky than others. It was almost impossible for a parent to know anything about the character of a private school. He had to take the chance of its turning out well. If he happened not to live in Bedford and not to be able to send his boys to a large, expensive school, he was wholly in the dark. How inadequate private schools are to answer the general demand is shown by the fact that, in the Potteries, where there are no grammar-schools within reach, there were only three private schools, containing altogether 160 boys, to a population of 101,207. The variety which exists among private schools is marked not only in what they teach, but also in their domestic appliances. Most of the dearer ones are very good; some of the cheap ones are utterly disgusting. "More than half the schools I visited," says one of the assistant commissioners, "were held in dwelling-houses, the rooms of which were never intended for, and were grossly inadequate to give proper breathing room to, the number of persons crowded in them. The humbler schools, and especially the schools for girls, are badly housed. If inspection of schools was needed for no other reason, sanitary conditions alone would dictate it." It is true that some of the grammar-schools are not much better off. At Maidstone the site is very bad, being close to the river and surrounded

by factories. At Portsmouth the school is next door to a public house, and what is said there can be heard through the partition in the master's sitting-room. At Dudley the school-room is ill ventilated, and approached from a disreputable street in one of the meaner quarters of the town. Some schools adjoin slaughter-houses. Close to the churchyard is a very usual situation. Oldham Grammar School is placed in a filthy lane, inhabited by the lowest Irish settlers, and is inclosed on two sides by a slaughter-yard.

We have said enough to justify our opening statement. We have said more than enough to show that this Commission was needed, and that the two Houses of Parliament, to which this Report has been presented, ought to lose no time in reading it and acting upon it.

Scenes and Studies of Savage Life. By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mr. Sproat appears to have spent five or six years of his life in and about Vancouver Island, in official and magisterial positions, such as brought him into constant contact with the natives. His volume is the record of those years. We cannot compliment Mr. Sproat on having made any very serious addition to our knowledge of the Red Indian, yet he has written a fairly good book, on a good and picturesque subject.

Mr. Sproat is, in some respects, an unconscious illustrator of the great question at issue between the red man and his white brother. Pale-face began it. Pale-face was the original intruder. Pale-face made the red man acquainted with brandy and powder, with measles and small-pox,—the four dark scourges of his primitive race. Pale-face robbed his red brother of the hunting grounds and fishing haunts, inclosing the lands, felling the trees, fouling the streams, giving to the original owner little or nothing in return. Pale-face drove away the buffalo and elk, in order to naturalize kine and sheep; beasts which he would not suffer the hunters to chase and kill. In fact, even when he was most friendly, Pale-face would not let his red brother live on his own land and in his own way. He pushed him further and further from the white borders, and ended by improving him off the face of the cultivated American soil.

Now, the red man has not hitherto been made to see the justice of this proceeding; in his darkness of soul he gets hot and angry, scalps the poor emigrant and teamer whom he finds crossing his hunting field, and calls down upon his race such awful retribution as overtook the Cheyennes at Sand Creek. When Mr. Sproat had his first parley with the Indians of Barclay Sound, he found, apparently to his surprise, that the natives were not charmed by his proposal that they should give up their village to the whites. "Near a pretty point at one side of the bay," he says, "where there was a beach shaded by young trees, the summer encampment of a tribe of natives was to be seen. Our arrival caused a stir, and we saw their flambeaux of gumsticks flickering among the trees during the night. In the morning I sent a boat for the chief, and explained to him that his tribe must move their encampment, as we had bought all the surrounding land from the Queen of England, and wished to occupy the site of the village for a particular purpose. He replied that the land belonged to themselves."

A bargain was made. About 20% worth of stores was given for the land; but the Indians, who felt that they were getting the worst of such a bargain, looked to their means of de-

fence. Had they been strong enough, they would have slain the intruders; but the white people had cannon; and what can a tribe of savages, living in an open village of straw and planks, effect against the fire of big guns, which in ten minutes would have set their village on fire? The poor Indians pulled down their houses, and moved away to another site. When Mr. Sproat paid them a visit, two or three days after this forced removal, he had a conversation with the chiefs:—

"'Chiefs of the Seahafts,' said I on entering, 'are you well; are your women in health; are your children hearty; do you people get plenty of fish and fruits?'—'Yes,' answered an old man, 'our families are well, our people have plenty of food; but how long this will last we know not. We see your ships, and hear things that make our hearts grow faint. They say that more King-George-men will soon be here, and will take our land, our firewood, our fishing grounds; that we shall be placed on a little spot, and shall have to do everything according to the fancies of the King-George-men.'—'Do you believe all this?' I asked. 'We want your information,' said the speaker. 'Then,' answered I, 'it is true that more King-George-men (as they call the English) are coming; they will soon be here; but your land will be bought at a fair price.' 'We do not wish to sell our land nor our water; let your friends stay in their own country.' To which I rejoined: 'My great chief, the high chief of the King-George-men, seeing that you do not work your land, orders that you shall sell it. It is of no use to you. The trees you do not need; you will fish and hunt as you do now, and collect firewood, planks for your houses, and cedar for your canoes. The white man will give you work, and buy your fish and oil.'—'Ah, but we don't care to do as the white men wish.'—'Whether or not,' said I, 'the white men will come. All your people know that they are your superiors; they make the things which you value. You cannot make muskets, blankets, or bread. The white men will teach your children to read printing, and to be like themselves.'—'We do not want the white man. He steals what we have. We wish to live as we see.' These were the first savages that I had ever seen."

Poor fellows! And yet they do not seem to us (when putting ourselves for a moment in the Indian's place) to be so absolutely illogical and absurd as Mr. Sproat thinks. If it were not for the name of savage, we should probably feel more inclined to do them justice. In the great feud between the red man and the white, we can hardly say that all the virtue and generosity is on the stronger side.

One of the evils introduced into British Columbia by the English settlement is a great increase in the value of female slaves. "A young woman worth," says Mr. Sproat, "say, thirty blankets on the west coast towards the north end of the island, will, at Victoria, be worth fifty or sixty blankets, or about thirty pounds." This odious traffic is caused by the influx of young men, chiefly English; and if we may believe Mr. Sproat, it is not unknown in Victoria—"I know," he says, "of several instances of slave-dealing between the west coast and Victoria within the last two years. The coast of British Columbia, and the islands towards the north, are, however, the chief sources of this odious and shameful traffic with Victoria. On the west coast of Vancouver Island there is not much slave-trade with Victoria; it is directed chiefly from that quarter to the American side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, where the Cape Flattery Indians are great promoters and supporters of this hateful commerce. Being comparatively rich and numerous, they induce the larger Vancouverian tribes to attack the small neighbouring tribes on their own shores, and capture persons fit for the slave-market. Some of the smaller tribes at the north of the island are

practically regarded as slave-breeding tribes, and are attacked periodically by stronger tribes, who make prisoners, and sell them as slaves."

It is a sorry business; one which the Colonial Secretary should pay a little attention to when he finds himself with a leisure hour.

From Mr. Sproat's chapter on women and wedlock, we quote a few sentences:—

"Wives, as has been before stated, are obtained by purchase, and the price is regulated by the rank and wealth of both parties. There is no particular mode of courtship; the matter has generally to be arranged with the parents. No English father, in his library, raising his spectacles to survey a diffident youth who longs to be his son-in-law, is sterner in the matter of 'settlements' than a family man among the Ahts. I was offered a young, pretty, well-born woman for one hundred blankets; but a wife can be bought sometimes for an old axe or half a dozen mink-skins. Though a wife is always purchased, it is a point of honour that the purchase-money given for a woman of rank—not for a common woman—shall, some time or other, be returned by her friends or her tribe in a present of equal value. A man occasionally steals a wife from the women of his own tribe; but it is much like eloping in England, for both parties understand each other: and, after all, it is a purchase, as the friends of the woman must be pacified with presents. Though the different tribes of the Aht nation are frequently at war with one another, women are not captured from other tribes for marriage, but only to be kept as slaves. The idea of slavery connected with capture is so common, that a freeborn Aht would hesitate to marry a woman taken in war, whatever her rank had been in her own tribe. Polygamy is permitted in all classes, but, owing to its inconveniences, is not generally practised."

This remark with regard to polygamy would be found applicable in every country where the institution is known. Nature has set her own strong barriers against such a social law; and if it were possible for the Gothic race to adopt this Oriental theory, it would be found in a few years a practical dead letter. If "permitted," it would not be "practised."

Mr. Sproat has a chapter on our government of the colony out west, which will interest persons proposing to emigrate, and should be read by the gentlemen of our Colonial Office.

Life of James Ferguson, F.R.S., in a brief Autobiographical Account and further extended Memoir. By E. Henderson, LL.D. (Fullarton & Co.)

Dr. E. Henderson should have given us his own autobiography to the extent of writing his Christian or christened name at full length. Dr. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D. and Ph.D., not LL.D.,—but mankind in general are not diplomatic—died ten years ago. His life, by Miss Thulia Henderson, identifies the Icelandic traveller to whom Alexander of Russia was so good a host as long it suited him to patronize the Bible Society. But some may not know that our present author is a different person. Nevertheless, he has written a useful and an interesting work. James Ferguson (1710—Nov. 16, 1776) is a man about whom all who haunt the bookstalls know scraps; and many have read the autobiography which is here reprinted. He was a mechanist of great power, whose life was subdivided into orreries, eclipsareons, whirling-tables, cometaria, trajectory, rotula, mechanical paradoxes, astronomical explanations, controversial pamphlets, portrait-painting, with a dozen *et-ceteras*. For many years he painted portraits in Scotland, where he was born at a farm-house called the Core of Mayen, in Banffshire. He sat in the room at Merchiston Castle in which Napier calculated the logarithms, and there he painted Lady Jane Douglas, the heroine of the mater-

nity question known as the "Douglas cause." But he was always an inventor. When about eight years old, he saw his father raise the sunk thatch of the roof with a lever. He took to trying levers, generalized the instrument into the wheel and axle, and was much delighted to find that his invention was already in printed books. So it is with juvenile discoverers; they are proud to find that they have had full-grown predecessors: when they grow up, they are mortified unless, which generally happens, they can establish to their own satisfaction some point of superiority in their own doings.

We do not intend to trace Ferguson's miscellaneous career: we could not do it justice in any allowable space. He was a man of genius, without sufficient education. He came to London in 1743: his last residence was No. 4, Bolt Court; Samuel Johnson began to live at No. 8 in 1776, the year of Ferguson's death. We shall select one or two points, and then leave the work to our readers. There is so much miscellaneous matter, and the index is so good, that most of those who are concerned with the last century will find something they want to know.

Ferguson was not a mathematician: he could not endure Euclid, and preferred measurement with a ruler and compasses. Dugald Stewart remembered his saying that he "found himself quite unable to entertain that species of reasoning." He stumbled at the second proposition of the first book, which he said appeared capricious and ludicrous to any one who had ever seen a pair of compasses. He wanted teaching; and Dugald Stewart could not teach him. It is only in our own day that an edition of Euclid has noticed that Euclid's compasses are not *distance-carriers*, but only *circle-drawers*: they are never to be open when both points are off the paper. Let a young student try I. 2 with this warning, and he will see that Euclid keeps to his postulate, and uses the compasses only to draw a circle with a given centre, and a *distance from that centre* (not from elsewhere) as a radius. The object is to do with the least possible amount of assumption; and the abjuration of the compasses as distance-carriers, in the very earliest work on the subject, is a marvellous trick of rigour; great, because so small.

In 1745 Ferguson exhibited his method of showing a lunar orrery which drew the moon's actual orbit round the sun upon a plane. This orbit, it is well known, is everywhere concave to the sun; though at first sight it might be supposed that there would be loops in it, as in the orbits of the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn. This was new to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society: but Ellicott the watchmaker took Ferguson home, and showed him constructions of his own to the same effect, done long before, with a part of the machine he had used. Dr. Henderson thinks that Ferguson was the first who had communicated the fact: but it is not so; though he was the first who is known to have announced it to a public body, and the first to have proved it by machinery.

The reason of the phenomenon is, that the force of the sun upon the moon is greater than that of the earth upon the moon. To a person versed in the theory it is immediately obvious that the moon's orbit round the sun is therefore always concave. Newton, we believe, mentions the excess of solar force, but we cannot at once find the place: the *Principia*, which ought to have a concordance, has not even an index worthy of the name. We thought that Newton had also mentioned the unvarying concavity; but we cannot find that either; and persons better versed than ourselves in the *Principia* do not remember it. Maclaurin, who died in 1746, had, years before his death, met with some

persons who thought that, since the moon is more strongly attracted by the sun than by the earth, she ought to change primaries, and bid the earth adieu for good and all. In answer to this notion Maclaurin wrote a letter to Benjamin Hoadly, physician to the royal household, which letter the editor of the posthumously published (1748) account of Newton's discoveries inserted in its proper place in that work. Maclaurin's letter to Dr. Hoadly is probably the first publication—in the scientific sense—on the subject. Ferguson constructed an ingenious machine to verify a suspicion which he had already formed.

About the time of this construction was born his daughter Agnes, whose melancholy fate—though he never knew the worst—was the darkest shadow which ever crossed his path. All that was ever published until now was that she disappeared at the age of eighteen, and was never heard of again. From some subsequent evidence it seems probable that she withdrew her arm from that of her father in the Strand, while he was absorbed in thought, and that he imagined she had gone home on household affairs. He never saw her again; but her fate has been recently ascertained in a curious way. In the blank leaf of a copy of 'The Female Jockey Club,' now in the Museum, the former owner, Mr. Blake, surgeon in St. Martin's Lane, has written the account of a poor fallen woman, whom he attended (1792) in her last illness, in Round Court, off the Strand. She acknowledged that she was the daughter of James Ferguson; that she had been inveigled from home by a nobleman whom she had seen at her father's lectures, and who took her to Italy; that she had been abandoned in due course, had tried to subsist by writing, and—being determined not to face her family—had been upon the streets for many years. Garrick tried her as an actress, but of that she could make nothing. How many times the poor wretch, when pursuing her vocation, must have crossed the street to avoid her father, her mother, or her brother! Mr. Blake exercised a wise discretion in not communicating with her remaining relatives; perhaps he would have done as well to have left no record at all. But the plan he chose was most efficacious: we have reason to know that nothing secures a fact which is to be wanted so well as writing it in the fly-leaf of a book.

Two contemporaries, James Ferguson and Benjamin Martin, exercised an influence which has lasted in some degree down to the present time. Their works are frequently to be found on the stalls at the lowest prices. We have now a good record of the first: we wish we could have as good a one of the second; but we doubt the existence of materials.

History of the French in India, from the Founding of Pondichery in 1674 to the Capture of that Place in 1761. By Major G. B. Malleon. (Longmans & Co.)

"Success to our enemies in a good cause" was a toast once proposed by a Member of Parliament well known for violent opinions. But Major Malleon seems to carry this sentiment further still, and invites us to join him in wishing "Success to our enemies in no matter what cause." It is, doubtless, very desirable that an Englishman, undertaking to write the history of the French in India, should be on his guard against too great partiality for his countrymen; but it is surely a worse fault to sympathize unduly with our national enemies. The author of this volume, not satisfied with that very sufficient rule, "extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice," shows

himself in every page a strong partisan of the French, and is continually breaking into sighs and lamentations at their want of success. Speaking of the "persistence" of Dupleix in haughtily rejecting the proposals of Mr. Saunders and the Madras Government for a termination of hostilities, he exclaims at page 402, "Too clear it is, alas! that on this occasion he was guided not by his genius, but by his passions." Shortly after, he indulges his regret at the Frenchman's "fatal error," or, in other words, measureless ambition, in the following strain: "Blind and fatal reasoning! His successes in the north ought to have made him more compliant, more yielding, more anxious to conciliate. He should have been content to bide his time. There would not always be a Saunders and a Lawrence at Madras. England had its Morses, its Floyers, its Copes, and its Gingen, and might have them again." However, remembering perhaps that this threnody is more suited to a Lally than an English historian, he concludes by saying, "Whilst, then, as Englishmen, we cannot but rejoice at the unyielding pride which preferred to risk everything rather than to yield one small portion of its pretensions, we cannot but lament, regarding the question abstractedly, that so vast a genius should have been marred by this one great failing. In similar circumstances Napoleon acted similarly." Pace Major Malleon, we cannot see that abstraction alters our view of the matter as Englishmen. Dupleix, in other respects an able man, was so blinded by his ambition that he would not make peace when fair terms were offered. What does that show? What but that Dupleix had one enormous vice, which made all his labours and all his talents useless to his country! And, our love of country apart, what amount of abstraction can leave our minds in a state to regret this blot in the character of our arch-enemy? Is it to be wished for the general interests of mankind that England had failed and France succeeded in the great struggle in India? Let any European other than Englishmen or Frenchmen, let the natives of India themselves, answer the question. France, Major Malleon admits, was, at the time of her contest with England for supremacy in India, "sunk in the lowest abyss of profligacy and misgovernment." Why, then, should we think that the proconsular rule of France in India would have been better than our own? Or, to come to facts, does not every page of this history teem with the odiously selfish quarrels and paltry jealousies of the French leaders? At one time we see Dupleix and La Bourdonnais, at another time Godeheu and Dupleix, Renault and De Leyrit, Bussy and Lally, Lally and D'Aché, striving with one another, and suffering the great interests of their country to go to ruin during their fratricidal contests. Finally, when Pondichery surrendered, in January, 1861, to Coote, we are compelled to turn away in disgust from the sickening spectacle of a mob of "ruffians" attempting to murder their own unfortunate general, and madly assassinating the blind and aged Dubois; after which the harpies hurry off to France to enjoy their ill-gotten wealth!

As regards the treatment of the natives of India by the French, we see no reason to exalt them in that respect above ourselves. Lally showed himself more tyrannical than any English leader, and, amongst other things, blew six Brahmins from guns for loitering near his camp. The intrigues of Dupleix led to the murder of Nazir Jang, and Major Malleon himself admits that the first idea of forcing a foreign yoke on India was hatched in the brain of the same unscrupulous Frenchman.

The passage in which this admission is made may be quoted as a specimen of our author's style, and of his disposition to exaggerate the genius of his heroes:—

"'England,' says a recent French writer, 'has been much admired and often cited for having resolved that great problem of how to govern, at a distance of 4,000 leagues, with some hundreds of civil functionaries and some thousands of military employes, her immense possessions in India. If there is much that is wonderful, much that is bold and daring, much political genius in this idea, it must be admitted that the honour of having inaugurated it belongs to Dupleix, and that England, which in the present day reaps from it the profit and the glory, has had but to follow the paths which the genius of France opened out to her.' Yes, indeed! Now that the lapse of a century has cleared away the passions and prejudices of that exciting period; now that from the basis of accomplished facts we can gaze at the ideas and conceptions of the men who were the pioneers of European conquest on Indian soil, there lives not a candid Englishman who will deny to the great French Governor the credit of having been the first to grasp the necessity of establishing European predominance in Hindostan—to show practically how that predominance could be established and maintained. The work of Dupleix did not indeed last, because it was his misfortune to be born at a season when his country was sunk in the lowest abyss of profligacy and misgovernment; when all the offices of the State had become the patronage of a licensed harlot; when virtue and honour and truth were openly scoffed at and derided. It did not last, because the besotted Government he served recalled him at the beck of the immemorial enemies of France, just at the moment when his schemes were about to blossom into golden fruit. But the effect of those schemes survived him. The ground he had so well watered and fertilized, the capabilities of which he had proved, was almost immediately after his departure occupied by his rivals, and occupied with the immense result which is one of the wonders of the present age. Nor can we doubt that if Dupleix had had but two years more to mature his great schemes, the rich heritage of Bengal would have fallen to him instead of to his rivals. The possession of the Circars gave him an excellent basis from which to operate with the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Who can doubt but that had Chandernagore been under his control in 1757, he would have hesitated to unite with Suraj-ood-dowla to crush the English settlement on the Hooghly, or that he would have crushed it? Clive acted then as Dupleix with the prior opportunity would have acted before him. In this as on many subsequent occasions the spirit of the great Frenchman ruled in the camp of his rivals and successors. It is impossible to deny to Dupleix the possession of some of the greatest qualities with which man has ever been endowed. He was a great administrator, a diplomatist of the highest order, a splendid organizer, a man who possessed supremely the power of influencing others. He had an intellect quick and subtle, yet large and capable of grasping; an energy that nothing could abate; a persistence, a determination, that were proof against every shock of fortune. He possessed a noble, generous, and sympathizing nature; he was utterly incapable of envy or jealousy; and was endowed besides with that equanimity of temper that enabled him to bear the greatest reverses, the most cruel injustice towards himself, with resignation and composure. He was not indeed a general. He did not possess the taste for leading armies into the field. Yet he showed on many occasions—notably on the occasion of the siege of Pondichery by Boscawen—that he could not only stand fire, but could defeat by his unassisted and natural skill all the efforts of the enemy. The character of his government and the influence of his own presence are attested to by an English historian of that epoch, writing, as he was, under the spell of the prejudices of the period. 'All his countrymen,' writes Mr. Orme, 'concurred in thinking that his dismissal from the government of Pondichery was the greatest detriment that could have happened

to their interests in India.' When we think indeed how much he had accomplished—how he had built up the French power, how he had gained for it an unparalleled influence and an enormous extension of territory;—when we reflect that with half the two thousand men that Godeheu brought out with him he could have crushed the English, already reduced to extremities at Trichinopoly—we cannot but marvel at the blindness, the infatuation, the madness, that recalled him. The primary cause was, no doubt, as we have stated, the degraded condition of the France of Louis the Fifteenth. But there was yet, we believe, another reason, not entirely dependent upon the state of his country, for we have seen it act under other rulers than Louis the Fifteenth, and under other Governments than France. To borrow the words of the French historian, 'Dupleix had against him that crime of Genius, which so many men have expiated by misery, by exile, and by death.'"

With the exception of this bias towards the French, we have no fault to find with Major Malleon. He has had the advantage of consulting the French archives, and his volume forms a useful supplement to Orme. On comparing some descriptions of the same events in the two works, we find that the later writer has supplied particulars which were wanting in the accounts of events given by the older historian. Before concluding, we may express a hope that in a future edition the author will make the headings of his chapters more full, and correct a few typographical blunders which have caught our eye. Thus, in one place it is Chunda Sahib, and at page 256 Chundeer Sahib. Cape Comorin, more properly Kumárin, cannot possibly be written Cormorin; and we question if *munsib* was ever used in the sense of "commander of 7,000 horse."

NEW NOVELS.

Sink or Swim? a Novel. By the Author of 'Recommended to Mercy.' 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE author of 'Recommended to Mercy' has put so much sound work into the present story, which considerably exceeds the limits of an ordinary novel, and the book contains so many passages which exhibit more than average artistic capability, that no reader will question its right to honourable mention amongst the tales of the current season. The work, however, has faults of construction, and in other respects falls so far short of a high standard of excellence that it must be commended rather for its promise of better things than for actual achievement. By bold excision it might have been made a novel of a very superior class; and with all its amendable shortcomings, it deserves respectful judgment, and will obtain a measure of popularity.

It consists of two parts, which, though they are made to dovetail and support each other, are less intimately connected than the parts of a novel should be. The one part concerns the doings of an aristocratic family, whose influence on the movements of the drama is not in proportion to the prominence given to its history; the other, and more satisfactory, division introduces us to the domestic circle of a prosperous farmer who marries the heroine of the tale, and thereby makes acquaintance with the troubles which are the chief source of the reader's interest. To the first-mentioned section of the work far too much space is given. For instance, all that concerns Cecil Vavasour occupies room to no purpose, since he personally contributes just nothing to the action of the play, in which one, and only one, of his children is a chief actor; and though it comprises much of the work on which the writer has expended his best labour, the record of Lady Millicent's arrogant temper and

fireside tyranny should have been curtailed or altogether suppressed. In this judgment the author is not likely to concur; for his chief purpose is to interest the reader in her ladyship's insolent nature and paltry ambition, and to accomplish this end he has worked upon her portraiture with a zeal which is incompatible with a just appreciation of her unimportant influence on the other characters of the story. The second section of the work is far more successful. Warm praise is due to all that concerns John Beacham, the blunt, honest, intelligent farmer and horse-dealer, the superficial refinement of whose foolish wife is skilfully contrasted against the rustic homeliness and asperity of her mother-in-law, who, whilst she feels that John has lessened the respectability of the Beachams by marrying a woman of Honor Blake's equivocal position, is incensed by the personal graces and spurious gentility of the girl who was nothing better than a governess,—and on inquiry is found to have been the offspring of illicit love. No sooner does Honor learn that she is the illegitimate child of Col. Norcott, whom John Beacham has very properly thrashed within an inch of his life, than she becomes ashamed of her honest husband's plebeian manner and tone, and—base-born daughter of a battered black-leg though she be—regards herself as degraded through her matrimonial connexion with an illiterate farmer. "The very sound of her parent's voice," says the author, describing Honor's feelings towards the father from whom she never received a single demonstration of paternal kindness, and who announces his relationship to her only that he may get power over her husband, "low and measured, the almost womanly beauty of his *soignée* hands, the marvellous details of his dressing-case, his ivory hair-brushes: why had not John a dressing-case, and beautiful handles like those, instead of—but what need is there to dwell either on honest John's shortcomings, or on the thousand and one details which, absurd and improbable as it may seem, went far towards working a revolution in Honor's feelings, and sent her back to her husband's side an altered and worse than discontented woman?" Ashamed of her husband, and furious against her mother-in-law, Honor flies from John Beacham's roof, and is in a fair way to become Arthur Vavasour's victim, when, through no circumstances that entitle her to respect, or in any degree lessen the wickedness of her conduct, she is saved from the act which would have resulted in her banishment from decent society, and is restored to the arms of her husband, who accords her past errors a full and generous forgiveness, which, unless we judge her too severely, she will sooner or later repay with ingratitude. The only thing which can be urged in behalf of Honor's badness and meanness is, that they increase our goodwill towards her honest husband. John Beacham is a capital fellow, who will not soon disappear from the memory of any one who makes his acquaintance in a novel which, without ever sinking beneath, does not upon the whole swim high above, the level of ordinary merit.

Lord Falconberg's Heir: a Novel. 2 vols. By Charles Clarke. (Chapman & Hall.)

'Lord Falconberg's Heir' contains a few good scenes and a mystery which promises more in the beginning than it performs in the end. There is sufficient interest to entice the reader on; but on the whole, it is a disappointing novel. None of the characters are very interesting, and the story is incoherent. The chief theme is want of money, which makes everybody sad, and some of the personages

altogether bad. The book opens with a good description of Oxford as it was eight-and-twenty years ago. The place and its surroundings, colleges, Dons, and undergraduates are sketched in with dash and vigour. George Falcon, an undergraduate, given to high play, hunting, extravagance, and everything except minding his studies, rides over to Woodstock, and goes straight to Thomas Brown's shop, who carries on a great trade in gloves and articles in Woodstock leather. There is a handsome young woman behind the counter, who has the air of a princess, and is beautiful enough to have turned the heads of older men than Oxford undergraduates. Her name is Margaret Janson. She and George Falcon have an evident understanding between them, and it is to see her that he goes to Woodstock. He makes an appointment to meet her in the park, and they have an interview which seems to bode no good to her peace of mind or her reputation. George Falcon is evidently very much in love with Margaret, but cares a great deal more for himself. Margaret Janson's father is a money-lender and dealer in works of art. The author has bestowed great pains upon his character, but without much success, as the reader continues perfectly indifferent about him. He is harsh and severe to his daughter Margaret; both she and her mother fear him and deceive him. George Falcon has a cousin named Harold, an officer in the Guards, a dashing, open-hearted young man, of a much better stamp than his cousin. Harold Falcon is over head and ears in debt, which he hopes to clear by a steeple-chase, for he is the owner of a crack horse which had done some good things before. The description of the bachelor establishment of Dick Carruthers is lively and life-like; all the talk amongst the men assembled has an air of life and reality. The steeple-chase is the best thing in the book; it inspires the reader with the genuine excitement of a race. The episode of the Irish rider whose roguery is discovered and circumvented by Harold, with the terrible catastrophe in which it ends, are extremely well told. The result of the race brings Harold face to face with ruin. He goes again to Janson, to whom he has often been before. That worthy parent has made a discovery about his daughter for which a Roman father would have killed her; but Janson prefers to have her married instead. He offers Harold Falcon deliverance from his liabilities on condition that he will marry his daughter. Harold is very much in love with his cousin, Lady Helen Falconberg, and has reason to think that she likes him; but he is in difficulties from which there is no escape. He consents to Janson's proposal, and is paid his price. He discharges his debts, goes abroad, and fulfils his bargain; but his wife insists on leaving him at the church door, and entirely refuses to have anything to say to him. After this the story becomes very vague and broken. It seems to have been written by accident rather than design, and the reader grows weary and indifferent. Harold Falcon has become his uncle's heir, but he leads an aimless, wandering life, with his secret marriage hanging like a mill-stone round his neck. His wife continues to live with her parents, always refusing to hold any intercourse with him. Within a few pages of the end of the book, George Falcon, who made love to Margaret Janson in his Oxford days, is suddenly brought before the reader as an elderly grizzled lawyer, in good practice. The reader has long since forgotten all about him, but it turns out that he is the real husband of Margaret Janson; he had married her under a feigned name, and they had lost sight of each other in some inexplicable

manner. Margaret had never told her father nor Harold Falcon, though why she should have kept it a secret is not very evident; but in the end he reclaims his wife, Harold Falcon is left free to marry his cousin, succeeds to the title, and leads a wiser life. The story is foolish, but has sparkles of cleverness.

Near the Cloisters. By Dr. Henry Stebbing. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

THE great difficulty we experienced in reading this book was to find out what it was about. There were distant hints at ghosts and mysteries which ought to have led to something, but never did; and there were numerous commonplace speeches and incidents which ought to have led to nothing, and which we ultimately found did lead precisely where we thought they would—that is, to nothing. A more uninteresting tale than this 'Near the Cloisters' it would be impossible to imagine; in fact, one so devoid of all point and interest that we do not know a single appropriate name for it. On this ground, and this alone, rests the propriety of calling it by the above title, for any other would be equally fitting.

So far as we could make out, the two volumes contain a history of the embarrassments of a doctor who has a pretty daughter. The poverty of the doctor is soon relieved by a kind friend, and the pretty daughter marries an honest but very commonplace son of a deceased bookseller. The only credit we can give the author of this book is for managing to fill about six hundred pages in narrating the above simple little story.

In Bonds. By Laura Preston. (San Francisco, Roman & Co.)

THIS is an American novel, introduced into England by Messrs. Trübner & Co. We do not know what reputation it has in America, but it is certainly not superior to the great mass of novels published here. There is an exaggeration of style in the writing, and an absence of reality about the story and characters, that forbid the reader feeling much interest in the tale. English people, moreover, will find it difficult to understand the intense hatred and contempt for a slave which is apparently felt by all the personages introduced to us in the book; and, as this hatred of the "nigger" is the passion that regulates all the chief incidents, we find ourselves continually wondering at the odd things the heroes and heroines do from motives with which we have not the slightest sympathy. For instance, the heroine is a beautiful girl, of unknown parentage, who marries a young and handsome but proud husband, lives for a short time a very happy life, and has two children. The villain of the story, stung at his rejection by this lovely girl, has his revenge in discovering that the unknown mother was a slave and the mistress of the father, a rich landowner. He tells this to the husband. An Englishman naturally expects a row of some sort, and easily understands that a proud man would be considerably ruffled at discovering his wife to be the daughter of a quadroon slave; but it rather astonishes him that the husband should find it quite impossible to exist under such circumstances, and should have in consequence a brain fever and die. This proceeding strikes us as being particularly foolish on his part, however natural and proper it may appear on the other side of the water. Moreover, we fail to be moved to tears, or astonished at the noble character of the husband, when we are told that, just before his death, he informs his wife that he loves her still, although this is evidently supposed to be a particularly grand and for-

giving action on his part. But, if the decease of the husband under the above circumstances astonishes us, what can we say to the behaviour of the wife! This lady opines that some expiation is necessary on her part, though for what we cannot understand, and therefore goes voluntarily into slavery, where, we secretly rejoice at reading, she endures lots of misery.

The nature of the book may be judged from these two incidents, without more examples being given. The improbability of the plot is not relieved by any peculiar elegance of style, or, in fact, by any very striking good qualities at all. There is also a jerkiness about the writing, and a melo-dramatic air in all that the characters say or do, which do not tend to favourably impress a reader.

The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, preceded by a History of the Civil Wars in France in the Reign of Charles IX. By Henry White. With Illustrations. (Murray.)

ONE of the great historical errors which has been transmitted from teachers to taught, during a long course of years, is rectified by this able and unpretentious work, by Mr. White, on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. He may not be aware that while he was engaged on the object which he has so successfully accomplished, a noble French author was realizing the same purpose. Mr. White in the volume before us, and the Marquis de Noailles in his 'Henri de Valois et la Pologne en 1572,' have both rendered justice to the character of Charles the Ninth. For three centuries people have been taught to look upon him as the leader and chief murderer on that fatal day—more fatal to France and Romanism than any other day of crimes or blunders in the annals of either. The Duc d'Anjou and Catherine of Medicis were the real criminals; yet the weight of shame and execration rests properly on the head of Charles. He neither wished nor designed the infamous plot, but advantage was taken of his love of ease, his uncontrollable passion, and his impressionable nature to make him sanction it. The half-frenzied King was driven well-nigh mad by his brother, his mother, the Guises and their friends. To escape from them, he uttered the irrevocable consent,—Kill the Admiral! kill the Huguenots! all! all! Coligny, whom he loved; young women and children whom he could have pitied! Such was the substance of the licence, of which Anjou frantically availed himself; yet Charles righteously bears the chief responsibility. Without his consent the massacre could not have been consummated; but the conception of such a crime had never possessed his mind. The real criminals were his mother and brother. The feeble-minded and hotly-passionate Charles was their unconscious dupe, reluctant tool, and their last-gained confederate.

Catherine of Medicis, whom the proud Mary Stuart looked upon as a woman descended from tradespeople, wished to be Queen—that is to say, to have full control over Charles. To effect this, it was necessary to get rid of the great Coligny. Charles, biting his nails, loved to listen to Coligny, who was champing the bit of straw which served the great Admiral for a toothpick, as he gaily and wisely talked. The Duc d'Anjou became his mother's ready accomplice. He was a mock hero, wearing laurels which others had gathered, and affecting to be the leader of the Catholic party,—thus denying the better right of the more active but not less implacable Guise to be so considered,—against Coligny and the Protestants, who, as Mr. White well points out, were as loyal men to the crown as Howard of Effingham and the other English

Romanists in Elizabeth's fleet were to the Queen who sent them forth to sink, burn, destroy, or scatter the Armada. All of the orthodox faction, as they considered themselves, worked on the passions of the Romanist population of Paris, and for different ends; Catherine, that she might be supreme; Anjou, the uncleanest ruffian of his day, that he might be considered "Catholic" before "Frenchman"; Guise, that he might, peradventure, out of the turmoil, issue King. Charles was goaded into giving the word for the glory of France and the good of religion. Thereupon the clergy rang out their church-bells for the signal; and not in Paris alone, but throughout France, except where such moderate Catholics as M. de Bouilly refused to become murderers of their fellows, the Huguenots were pitilessly massacred.

The Ultramontanists all over the world raised a wild shriek of joy at this greatest of crimes. Rome swung out her joy-bells, lit her galalamps, struck her commemorative medals, proclaimed her approval by roar of cannon, and said to her children, "Behold, this man, this King Charles, is a man sent by Heaven to do the deed that he has done!" Therewith, foolish Ultramontanists shouted their gleesome "Amen!" and at this day Vasari's picture of the indiscriminate massacre hangs in the Vatican.

After all, nothing was got by the crime. We are not inclined to behold retributive justice in every fatal visitation that befalls an evil-doer, but respect for France certainly vanished from the world. Coligny had marked the decline of Spanish power in Holland and Belgium, and had devised a project of uniting those valuable provinces to France. They were then united, but weary of tyrants who maintained that it was better that a country should be harassed, despoiled, made a howling desert of, for the sake of religion, than that it should flourish under heretics, or those who would live with heretics in peace and good will. The Bishop of Dax, when he heard at Constantinople of the execrable crime, sent home a despatch, in which, indeed, he bewailed the blunder more than the crime. The Netherlands had been ready to put themselves under the mantle of France. Now, France would lose the glorious acquisition, and miss the grand opportunity of being the arbitrator, the master of Europe—such a master as Europe had not seen for a thousand years. The Bishop was not far wrong; as M. St. Marc Girardin has said, Protestant Holland recoiled in horror, and Catholic Belgium no longer cared for allies who were simply executioners. Similar results followed in Germany. Orthodox diplomatic France looked on the murder of Coligny and the slaughter of Huguenots as matters of so little importance, that she saw nothing unnatural or contrary to sense in instructing her ministers in Germany to secure the alliance of the German Protestant Princes with France against Spain. The negotiations had been commenced before the massacre, they were pushed on while the French Protestants were being shot, burnt, stabbed, drowned, or put to death by methods at which the imagination revolts. The affair was pursued uninterrupted while Europe was aghast at the unheard-of atrocity. But the Protestant Courts of Germany would not listen to the French diplomatists. "The whole negotiation," wrote Schomberg, "has gone off in smoke."

The results of the St. Barthélemy went further than this. The wretch Anjou, chief criminal with his mother, was a candidate for the crown of Poland. The Polish Protestants, however, refused to unite with their brethren in nominating him till they had guarantees against any mischief the royal assassin might

design against them. This led to the introduction of measures which, in their subsequent action, made the ruin of Poland itself more easy,—measures which rendered every subsequent election of a king a time of danger for the country and an opportunity for its enemies. Henri de Valois, Duc d'Anjou, escaped from Poland to become King of France. Unclean and cruel, frivolous and savage, licentious and a dabbler in blood, his end was worthy of him. He was the murderer of Guise, and was himself murdered by Guise's sister, who fired the blood of Jacques Clément as she put into the hand of the Dominican the knife with which he slew the great assassin of the St. Bartholomew. At that time the last of the Valois kings had brought France to such humiliation that she was daily in fear of falling under the tyranny of a foreign domination.

We give no sample from Mr. White's full but not over-heaped measure. He has dealt with a subject which is still of the greatest interest and importance, and which carries with it a moral that should never be allowed to disappear. Mr. White is so judicious, so fair, so discriminating, that his book might be read without offence even by the Ultramontanists, who still gloss over the St. Bartholomew and dare to speak of the papal right to dispose of heretical sovereigns. The whole story has never, to our knowledge, been so clearly and satisfactorily related, and nowhere else can an inquirer after the truth respecting this event more readily find what he is in search of than in this masterly exposition of the never-to-be-forgotten massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The History of Monaco, Past and Present. By H. Pemberton. (Tinsley Brothers.)

As the tourist rolls along that most magnificent of all Italian roads, the Cornice, which borders the Riva di Ponente from Nice to Genoa, having the deep blue waters of the Mediterranean on one hand, and the projecting spurs of the Maritime Alps on the other, clad in luxuriant verdure of venerable olive-trees, the carob, fig and fir, a few miles after leaving Nice he perceives, stretching out to sea, a rocky and fortified promontory covered with houses, churches, and palaces. It seems to stand apart from the rest of the world, and not to belong to the present order of things. An air of mystery hangs over it; people speak of it in an undertone, as if it were a place of bad repute and they were unwilling to pronounce its name; an evil spirit haunts it, and allures to their ruin the deluded victims who fall into his snares. This is Monaco—Monaco which had a very bad name in the fourteenth century as a nest of robbers, and has not a very good one now. Here let the author speak for himself—the Casino is the great attraction to Monaco: "People abuse it and say it reflects discredit on the French Government for not having insisted on its suppression; yet none go more frequently to it than those who cry it down." The building is handsome, the reading-room well furnished with journals and periodicals; there is a grand ballroom and an excellent band of music; the grounds are delightful, and the terrace alone worth going to see. Externally, the place is a Paradise, fanned by the breath of Heaven in its highest salubrity; but there is a Hell also, and this is the way into it. An imperial edict, issued last spring, mercifully prohibits the inhabitants of the Maritime Alps from approaching its mouth; but foreign sheep are at full liberty to go and get fleeced. A touching episode is told of an English family, who, in the winter of 1866-7, hired for the season the Villa Victoria, formerly the palace of the Princes of

Monaco, and, having lost all their money, fled away by night.

The author has bestowed much labour and pains in collecting and bringing together, from manuscripts and other original sources, all that one can desire to know of the ancient, mediæval, and modern history of this remarkable place, and has traced it down from the days of Hercules to our own. Ancient authors speak of its port as *Portus Herculis Monæci*; but the Phenicians have the credit of having first peopled the rock and introduced the palm-tree. If this be so, there are still many living monuments of the original plantation in the miniature forests of this noble tree, which form a marked feature in the landscape between Monaco and Oneglia. The palms at Bordighera are especially famous, and some are believed to be or 1,200 years' growth. The Phocians, who first taught agriculture to the wild tribes of this region, introduced the olive, which subsequently became the chief source of wealth to the inhabitants. Nowhere do we see finer specimens of this fruitful tree than here; many are considered to be upwards of a thousand years old, and, with their gnarled and antiquated stems and their wide-spreading branches, they challenge comparison with our finest oaks. Rocca-bruna is especially noted for them.

The position and natural strength of Monaco have, in all ages of maritime warfare in the Mediterranean, made it a place of much importance. In the days of Hannibal it sent out its fleets against the Romans; in the struggle between Caesar and Pompey it sided with the former, whose triumph was commemorated by the proud tower of Turbia, the ruins of which still crown the crest of the mountain midway between Nice and Mentone. After the fall of the Roman Empire, along with the rest of Liguria, it was ruled by the Lombards; when these had been driven out by Charlemagne, it became a prey to the Saracens; freed from their yoke, towards the close of the tenth century, by the heroic efforts of a Genoese noble, Giballin Grimaldi, it fully participated in subsequent years in all the turmoils and troubles of the opposing factions of Guelphs and Ghibellines. In 1190, the Emperor Henry the Sixth made it over to Genoa,—a gift confirmed by his son, Frederic the Second, in 1220,—on condition that its fortifications should be reserved for the service of the Empire. Here, in 1296, the Fieschis, the Grimaldis, and other chiefs of the vanquished Ghibellines sought protection, and not in vain. "Hunted from all parts," says the author, "the Ghibellines found in Monaco their only place of safety." In 1303, Charles the Second of Anjou ceded it to the Spinolas of Genoa. Three years later, Francis Grimaldi seized it by stratagem, though he could not retain it; but his descendants ruled there in later times. It was to a brother of this Grimaldi, Rainier, that King Robert of Naples, in 1312, confided the command of the immense fleet he sent against the Emperor Henry the Seventh of Luxemburg and Frederic, King of Sicily, through which the Guelphs gained fresh victories, and Dante and the Ghibellines were effectually disheartened. In 1338, Charles Grimaldi, the son of Rainier, by an arrangement with the Spinola family, became, through purchase, sole lord of Monaco. It was during his absence as Admiral of the French fleet, in the service of Philip of Valois, then warring against Edward the Third of England, that the restless character of the Monacians exhibited itself in acts of relentless piracy. A contemporary historian, Ubertus Foliet, tells us that "Monaco, become the home of bankrupts and the refuge of criminals, was, in 1344, like an impenetrable city for its masters, from whence proceeded

indefatigable pirates, ravaging the coasts of Liguria, ruining commerce, and having mercy for none." When Charles returned, however, he put down these evil doings; and, by purchasing the lordship of Rocca-bruna, formed that principality of Monaco, consisting of Monaco, Mentone, and Rocca-bruna, that existed up to 1848, and of which only the first member now remains.

The history of this principality is given in full detail by the indefatigable author, and becomes more and more interesting as we approach the period of its dissolution, when popular actors come upon the stage, several of whom are still living. Austrians, Spaniards, French and English have all, in turn, garrisoned this little rock, as well as the soldiers of Sardinia, its most natural defenders; thus showing the importance attached to it and the interest it has excited in modern as well as in earlier times. We cannot, however, dwell on these matters, nor relate, following the author, the detestable acts of the ill-starred Honoré the Fifth and of his brother, Florestan the First, who succeeded him in 1841. At that time Mentone and Rocca-bruna were held as fiefs dependent on the crown of Sardinia; but the tyranny of the Prince brought things to a crisis. On the 1st of October, 1847, Pope Pius the Ninth issued his famous edict, which granted liberty and reform to his subjects. This was the aurora of the revolution, when the Sun of Italy seemed rising with healing in his wings. The Mentonesi and the people of Rocca-bruna resolved to profit by the circumstance, and, if possible, become annexed to Sardinia. They succeeded in getting separated from the principality of Monaco, but were never able to obtain a *bona fide* annexation. France raised objections, seemingly with a view to her own special interests. In 1854 the Duke of Valentinois, son of Florestan, made a ridiculous attempt at recovering his lost inheritance. On the 6th of April, at two in the morning, he left Nice, where he had stayed the previous night, and in a gorgeous carriage drawn by six horses, with the Grimaldi arms blazoned on the panels and harness, took the road to Mentone, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, his doctor, and a servant seated on the box. The Duke wore the uniform of the principality, and had on all his orders; but neither these, nor the blazonings, nor the few hirelings paid to shout in his favour, could overawe the resolution of the National Guard or turn aside the determination of the people. The paid partisans speedily took to their heels, and the Duke, getting out of his carriage, stood sword in hand, an object of derision to the exasperated crowd around him. Luckily for himself, the authorities came to his rescue, and the cloak of the quarter-master received the bayonet-thrust intended for the Duke. He and his aide-de-camp were then taken and lodged in the fortress of Villafranca, but the doctor was set free.

Since obtaining their freedom, in 1848, the populations of Mentone and Rocca-bruna had effected many improvements, and taxes and duties had been considerably reduced. The revenue they had furnished to the Prince was 200,000 francs, which were spent abroad. Now only 80,000 were raised; but they were expended in the country. In 1856 Florestan died, and was succeeded by his son as Charles the Third. In this year a gambling-house was built at Monaco, which proved so successful that M. Blanc, the proprietor and director of the establishments at Homburg and Baden-Baden, hearing he had a rival in his business on the shores of the Mediterranean, became jealous, offered to build a casino there with the same attractions

as in Germany, and to pay the Prince 50,000 francs a year for a sixty years' lease of the piece of land called the Spélignes. His offer was accepted, and hence the ill fame of the modern Monaco.

After the treaty of Villafranca, when Victor Emmanuel had become King of Italy, Mentone and Rocca-bruna were annexed to France; on which occasion the French Government handed over 4,000,000 of francs to Charles the Third for ceding his rights over those two towns. The advantage of this annexation is said now to be duly appreciated, though it was a bitter pill to swallow when first administered. The Prince, who is now totally blind, by his marriage with Mademoiselle de Merode, who died three years ago, has one son, who bears his father's former title of Duke of Valentinois; but whether he will ever be destined to act the puppet king over the 1,200 inhabitants of the ancient Port Hercules is very questionable. Touching these 1,200 subjects, following the author, we must say that they are the most extraordinary beggars we ever heard of. They are all "well clothed, well shod, and well fed," and yet they are beggars. "They beg for a sou, but more from habit than anything else"; just, we may suppose, for the pleasure of it. They are neither rich nor poor; for "poverty, as we understand it, does not exist in this part of the world at all." There are very few who do not possess their own little plot of land, the produce of which is amply sufficient for their support. "Those who own hundreds of olives will ask you for charity as persistently as those who perhaps can boast but of one as their patrimony." What a happy land this must be to live in!

The details in this volume cannot fail of being read with much interest by all whom health or pleasure may induce to visit the charming neighbourhood. Should the author print a second edition, we would recommend inserting an index of the names of persons and places and a chronological list of the petty princes of Monaco.

The British Army: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment. By Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart. 2 vols. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

READERS must not expect to find in this work such a history of the British army as they already have of the British navy in various books which have from time to time been reviewed in our columns. Sir Sibbald Scott, however, fairly accomplishes all his title-page promises;—that is to say, not a history of the feats of that army, which has been popularly described as being able to go anywhere and do anything, but an elaborate account of its origin, progress, and equipment. Of its achievements much, indeed, down at least to the reign of Charles the First, is narrated; but arms, accoutrements, laws, manners and customs of war, form the staple of a book which is creditable to the industry and ability of the writer. It is by no means a mere book of reference, though it may be consulted in that sense with great profit; but rather a history, well furnished with anecdotes as well as pictorial illustrations of what can fairly come within the range of "origin, progress and equipment."

Some of the most curious of these details refer to the difficulties of war, in the old time, in such a narrow field as England could furnish. Thus, in Edward the Third's expedition against the Scots, he issued from Durham with such uncertainty as to where the Scottish devastators of the north of England were to be found, that, after looking for them in vain, and meeting only with the evidences of their destroying presence, he offered knighthood and a hundred

a year in land for life to the man who should furnish the first sure intelligence of the whereabouts of the foe. A title which then carried great honour with it, and a landed estate worth, according to present value, a couple of thousand a year, sent many an eager rider through the swollen waters of the Tyne, and over the country beyond, to earn the coveted reward. The prize was won by a Thomas of Rokeby, who was honestly paid according to agreement.

In those days war had its courtesies, and no leader understood, practised, or allowed them more completely than the King of England. When he was on one bank of the Wear, and Murray and Douglas at the head of the Scots on the other, Edward acted according to manner and custom when he sent a herald to those leaders with this plain request:—"Either suffer me to pass the river, and leave me room to draw up my forces, or do you pass the river and I will leave you room to draw up yours." The two Scottish leaders probably disgusted the herald by the rudeness of their reply—"We will do neither."

For, adversaries were not only courteous in those days, they were extremely candid. Kings, about to make war on each other, did not begin with swearing by their great gods that no thought of hostility was in their minds. They stooped to no deception either towards expectant enemies or their own people. Lying would have been a blot on their chivalry; and, accordingly, an intending aggressor told his adversary he was about to come upon him, and he bade him be upon his guard. Philippe de Valois gave timely notice to his royal adversary, Edward, that he would give him battle on a certain day and hour, and at a certain place where there was no obstruction for either from wood, marsh, or water. When Philippe was desirous to raise the siege of Calais by the English, but did not well know how to manage it, so strongly were the English besiegers entrenched, he sent the politest of messages to the King of England, explaining his desire and difficulty, and requesting him to be good enough to come out of his lines, and have a fair fight for it. Edward was not to be excelled in politeness; he stated that he had been detained nearly a year before the place, to his great personal inconvenience, which Philippe might have averted by coming sooner in search of him; and that, under the circumstances, the King of France must really get at him as he best could.

Both true valour and ancient courtesy well-nigh found their grave in the invention of gunpowder. They who had wielded battle-axes, carried a lance, or had been wont to look a foe close in the face as they made thrusts with pike, sword or halberd, were supremely disgusted at the introduction of "villanous saltpetre," which enabled perhaps a coward to slay a better man than himself, at an extremely safe distance. "It is humiliating," cried Bayard, "that a man with a heart in him should be exposed to destruction by a wretched gun!" Equally energetic was the protest of Montluc: "Would to God," he exclaimed, "that that accursed instrument (the arquebus) had never been invented; I should not now bear the marks of it, and many brave and valiant men would not have been killed, by cowards who would not dare look in the face of him whom they stretch on the ground with their wretched bullets!"

The feeling was universal; a sort of affection especially prevailed among the English, not so much for sword or dagger, as for the bow. There is many a will which illustrates this affection. In such testaments, bequest is made of favourite long or cross-bows, with sheafs of arrows, that had long adorned the bequeather's

walls
servi
that
at C
died
man
Engl
of
hear
Jacol
stuck
knigh
"Yo
arche
but a
long
Enfe
mode
and a
broug
of wh
Eve
smar
nonat
so as
was
exper
the t
musi
might
are m
the g
war.
wher
ounc
A mo
of a
voic
with
was p
he se
Rupe
could
Legg
adapt
mort
destr
hole
was
blaze
In
with
the F
by th
mand
was a
asses.
Quint
D. I
ALTH
editio
tion
He i
gener
his c
leave
such
tion
and p
ness,
there
centu
renew
and h
print
and
of
from
scope
epith
tiona
of his

walls, after having done him or his father good service in the field. If the popular tale be true, that "guns" were first introduced into warfare at Creecy, military archery may be said to have died slowly, though surely; for the last bowman's shot discharged in actual warfare in England is supposed to have been at the siege of Devizes, under Cromwell and Fairfax. A bearded arrow from the town was shot at Sir Jacob Astley as he stood by the river-side. It stuck in the ground, between his legs. The knight stooped, picked it up, and remarked: "You rogue, you missed your aim." Therewith, archery in warfare ceased on English ground; but as late as the last war in China, both the long and the cross-bow were used against the Enfield rifle; the most ancient against the most modern of projectile weapons. One man slain and a dozen wounded, was the sum of casualties brought about by the old winged instrument of war.

Even in those days of Cromwell and Fairfax, smart and often furious as some of the cannonades were, the diapason of war was pitched so as to be tolerable, and the chorus of battle was neither overpowering nor the attendant expenses very considerable. On the other hand, the thunder of modern artillery is a deafening music the luxury of which, largely indulged in, might soon empty a modern exchequer. Men are much what they used to be, but guns are the giants of these times, who wage Titanic war. They hurl "hundredweights" of iron, whereas their predecessors flung their few poor ounces of lead, and were not thought lightly of. A mortar of the present period roars at a cost of a good many guineas every time it lifts its voice to cry, and carry, *havoc!* What a contrast with Charles the First's *bouches à feu*, when he was pelting away at Coventry. Pelting in vain, he sent to Nottingham for a couple of petards. Rupert and Digby turned over the stores, and could not find what was required. Colonel Legge, as unlucky in research, was readier at adaptation. He found a couple of apothecaries' mortars, and recognized their uses for the destruction of life. The Colonel bored a touch-hole in each and sent them to the King, who was much obliged at being thus enabled to blaze away with renewed effect before Coventry.

In the case of Agincourt, Sir Sibbald agrees with Sir Harris Nicolas, that the disaster to the French was chiefly, if not entirely, caused by the incompetence of the generals in command. Then, as before and since then, there was an illustration of how lions may be led by asses.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera. Curâ H. H. Milman, D.D. (Murray.)

ALTHOUGH we are not in general fond of illustrated editions of classical authors, we think that an exception may fairly be made in the case of Horace. He is perhaps the only Latin poet to whom the general reader recurs when once he has completed his classical education. The Odes in particular leave on the mind of the most indifferent scholar such pleasant memories and so agreeable a conception of their good-natured author, with his kindly and pleasure-loving disposition, his wit and shrewdness, and his somewhat too easy morality, that there are many men even in this nineteenth century who like to spend an occasional hour in renewing their acquaintance with their old friend; and his verses are not the less attractive if they are printed on luxurious paper with plenty of margin, and illustrated with engravings of gems, busts, and other antiquities. Moreover, Horace's works, from the nature of their subjects, afford ample scope for this kind of illustration. Many of his epithets were doubtless suggested by the conventional forms of Greek and Roman art, and many of his phrases become more expressive when they

are associated in the mind with the visible forms of painting and sculpture. Of the numerous illustrated editions which have from time to time appeared, we have always preferred Dean Milman's; we are therefore glad that Mr. Murray has brought out a new and inexpensive reprint of it, omitting only certain prefatory chapters which when they were published in the first issue seemed somewhat incongruous in an *édition de luxe*. By this omission he has also got rid of some unclassical borders printed in colours, which must have added considerably to the cost of the volume, whilst they scandalized the severer critic's sense of artistic propriety. The illustrations are well drawn, and in general appropriate. Now and then we have failed to understand the motive which dictated the artist's choice of a subject. For instance, it is difficult to imagine why the tail-piece to 'Integer vixit' should be a gem, representing a boy "horsed" in the most approved method and undergoing flagellation. Is it intended to suggest that integrity of life and purity of manners can only be secured by means of corporal punishment? It would have been more pertinent in connexion with Horace's recollections of the *plagiosus Orbilius*. A comical picture of "Alcmena at a window with gallants," one of whom is ascending by a ladder, is singularly out of place at the end of 'Martius celestis.' We are at a loss to understand why a "nymph pursued by Faunus" should be subjoined to the last Ode of the third book; nothing could be less like "the priest and the mute Virgin climbing the Capitol." We think, too, that more might have been done for the Satires and Epistles. They are not so popular as the Odes, but they are eminently characteristic, and give a higher idea of Horace's genius: we are sorry therefore to see them neglected, especially as they abound in allusions to affairs of every-day life which might well have been presented in a pictorial form. However this may be, the volume is a handsome one, and is one of the best of the books which publishers describe as "suitable for prizes and presents."

The Mineralogist's Directory; or, Guide to the Principal Mineral Localities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By Townshend N. Hale. (Stanford.)

THE intention of this work is so good that we would willingly pass by its shortcomings, if we could with honesty do so. If the author had worked with the diligence which is indicated in all that relates to Devon and Cornwall, for a year or two longer on the other counties producing minerals, the grave omissions which meet us in almost every page would not have existed. In Cheshire, for example, some minerals found at Alderley Edge are named; but the vanadates of these mines and of Mottram St. Andrews, in the same county, are not mentioned. We turn to Shropshire, where sulphate of baryta is worked as an article of commerce to a very large extent, yet baryta is not named; and, again, we look in vain in Denbighshire for zinc ores, although the mineral mines produce between two and three thousand tons of blende annually. We content ourselves with referring to those omissions, hoping that a book, which we can recommend as being useful to the searcher for minerals even now, may be so far improved as to become a really valuable directory for the mineralogist.

The Story of Louise de la Vallière, &c. By T. W. F. (Fletcher & Son.)

T. W. F.'s budget of lame verse and limping prose opens with a memoir of Louis the Fourteenth's Louise de la Vallière, written in this style: "Her figure was neither regular nor striking, but she seemed made to soften and to charm the heart, and not to dazzle the eyes. Her modest expression, her candour, and her sensibility embellished her beauty. Large eyes of deep blue, veiled by long dark eyelids" (surely the gentleman means eyelashes!)—"the purest whiteness without any mixture of red"—gave to her countenance an enchanting sweetness; her timid look seemed to implore indulgence; her smile, full of charms, was touching and spiritual. She had a perfect figure, although an accident, which occurred in her childhood, had made her a little lame; but this defect had in itself a grace, and she disguised it by walking slowly,

whilst her timid and ill-assured movements agreed with her delicate and modest figure." Of the occasions when this "pure, noble, and deeply sensitive" lady called Julian Clement to her aid, thereby encouraging women of quality to prefer male accoucheurs to midwives, the author says nothing in the notice, which concludes thus: "Disgusted with the inconstancy of Louis, and filled with remorse at her own weakness, on the 4th of June, 1675, she became a Carmelite; and on the 6th of June, 1710, she died, simple 'Louise de la Minéricorde,' aged sixty-five. It is thus women are punished for having loved too well." This sketch is followed by some chapters of Eton reminiscences; and the volume concludes with some pieces of rhyme—"Rotten Row," which the author is pleased to call "a satire"; and several shorter compositions, of which this matutinal ode is a favourable specimen:—

The night is waning,
The moon is breaking,
The stars are leaving
The radiant sky.

For God is reigning,
All Nature waking,
No longer grieving;
Light is on high!

The birds are singing,
Their bright path winging
Thro' cloudless air.

Nature rejoices,
And their glad voices
Calm my despair.

T. W. F. lives in the Eastern counties; he publishes at Norwich, and Cromer is his favourite watering-place. In 1853 he quitted his native province, and made a trip to Paris, Versailles and Fontainebleau.

The Christian Year-Book; containing a Summary of Christian Work and the Results of Missionary Effort throughout the World. Second Year of Publication. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

It may be that the editor of this arid compilation understands his business, and the nature of the special public to which he appeals; but we cannot imagine that there is any large number of persons who have felt the need of such a summary, or will care to buy it, now that it is presented to them under a judiciously chosen title.

Memoirs of a Life. (Stanford.)

THE best thing the author of this book can do is to burn it, and tell us on a piece of paper, an inch square, what he meant by it. We fail to perceive that from its 356 pages of text and its broad, sprinkled margins. But as we have recommended a piece of paper an inch square, we will record our judgment of the book in the same compass.

A Treatise on Astronomy. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. (New York, Harper Brothers; London, Trübner & Co.)

Dr. Loomis is well known by his work on Practical Astronomy, and by other writings. The work before us is not very mathematical, and is fitted for elementary students.

Aerial Locomotion: a Descriptive Treatise of a Practical Method of Traversing the Atmosphere. By George Murray. (Liverpool, Tinling & Co.)

We call nothing practical until it has been practised. According to the author, "the resistance of atmospheric air to the motion of a surface through it may be applied to neutralize the effects of gravity." We are happy to hear it; and we shall be more than happy to see it; but we are not sanguine.

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry; embracing all the Branches of Geometrical Drawing applied in the Arts and Sciences. By Washington Hudson. (Whittaker & Co.)

AN extensive system of geometrical construction, plane and solid, with sufficient plates, and clear directions.

The Merchant's Handbook. By W. A. Browne, LL.D. (Stanford.)

THE weights, measures, and coins of all the world, obtained, it is said, by application to ministers and consuls at home and abroad.

ing effect, fully realizing the fair and gentle maiden who gave her heart to Sir Lancelot and died of unrequited love. Of another kind of gracefulness is Durham's statue of a blithe boy, perhaps two years old, sitting with a large sponge on knee, "Waiting for his Bath."—Mr. Davis exhibited three busts, all portraits.

The walls of the Council Room were hung with Mr. F. Whymper's drawings of landscapes and incidents in Russian America.

Among other attractions were Mr. (Zambesi) Baines's series of views of Massowah and other parts of Abyssinia, some of which show that the Emperor Theodore's country is a most difficult one to march through; a book full of drawings of the same country, taken by the medical officer of Capt. Harris's expedition in 1842; mementos of Livingstone, collected by Mr. Young in his recent search for the missing traveller. Fred. Barnard's original drawings of the people of Paris present the characteristics of the several subjects with praiseworthy skill. Mr. Nasmyth's drawings of *Gassendi*, *Plato*, and other portions of the moon, seem to give us an intimate acquaintance with the awful scenery of our satellite. They are to be engraved for a book on the moon which Mr. Nasmyth is preparing.—A painting of the falls of Niagara as they appeared a hundred years ago is interesting, as affording a means of comparison with the present appearance of the great cataract. The two models of Jerusalem and adjacent country prepared at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, show the contour lines, the hills and valleys, the streets and walls of the city, and the pools and conduits by which it was and is supplied with water. Along with these were shown specimens of the chalk and nummulitic limestone on which Jerusalem is built.

From this it will be understood that the elements of an entertaining and instructive evening were presented to the large concourse who accepted General Sabine's invitation.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, the President of the Chemical Society and Mrs. Warren De La Rue held a reception at Willis's Rooms, which were thronged by a numerous and distinguished company. Among the visitors there was a considerable proportion of ladies, whose presence greatly added to the attractiveness of the occasion.

The show of objects was varied and interesting. Of those illustrative of physical science, we may mention a new battery, the joint invention of the President and Dr. Hugo Müller, in which the elements consist of silver and zinc, with chloride of silver as the electrolyte. The results of this battery for intensity and constancy are very remarkable. Messrs. Hopkin & Williams exhibited a magnificent collection of the salts of the new metal, thallium, discovered, spectroscopically, by Mr. Crookes; and other rare chemicals.

Mr. Perkin and the Messrs. Simpson showed some large and beautiful specimens of coal-tar dyes in various stages of manufacture, and Mr. Perkin also exhibited specimens of artificial carmine and other interesting chemicals. The Messrs. Griffin placed on view a very fine collection of modern chemical apparatus; and the new gas analyzer, devised by Dr. Russell. An apparatus for effecting the dialytic separation of hydrogen from coal-gas was shown in operation by the Master of the Mint; as also an apparatus demonstrating the extraordinary fact that palladium will absorb 960 times its own volume of hydrogen. An improved form of the Sprengel air-pump, by Dr. Odling; spectroscopic, with hollow wedge, by Dr. Gladstone; and curious and rare minerals, by Messrs. Johnson & Matthey, were also exhibited.

The sciences of optics and meteorology were well illustrated by the principal makers. The barograph, the anemograph, and the thermograph, made by Messrs. R. & J. Beck, and adopted by the Kew Committee for the automatic record of atmospheric changes, attracted deserved admiration. Their microscopes and stereoscopes also, as well as those of Messrs. Horne & Thornthwaite and Messrs. Murray & Heath, formed a pleasing feature in the display; and Mr. Ladd, as usual,

excelled in the exhibition of Geissler tubes, glowing with many-tinted electric lights. Mr. Browning showed fine examples of his spectroscopes and a new reflecting goniometer.

Art was well represented by several fine Turners, contributed by E. W. Cooke, Esq. R.A., and D. J. Pound, Esq.; a Gainsborough from the collection of T. Woolner, Esq.; also a Guido and an Angelica Kauffmann, the property of W. H. Ince, Esq. A superb collection of Japanese porcelain and ivory carvings, exhibited by Joseph Beck, Esq., was much admired. Mr. F. Joubert contributed a frame of enamel-photographs burnt in by a process promising to be of very extensive utility. Mr. Ladd also contributed some very fine specimens of Iceland spar and various philosophical instruments. The driver, guard and passenger inter-communication, invented by C. V. Walker, Esq., and now used on the South-Eastern Railway, excited much interest. The science of destruction was rendered intelligible to the uninitiated by specimens in section of warlike missiles, contributed from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

RIVER, O RIVER.

Brooklyn Villa, 142, Camden Street, N.W.

IN your impression of February 29th, as well as in a late number of the *Examiner*, and some other papers, it has been stated that the English words of my song, published in the last number of 'Hanover Square,' are a translation from the German of Goethe. This, however, is not the case. 'River, O River,' is neither a translation nor an adaptation of 'Mädchen, O Mädchen.' It is simply a little poem written by an ingenious friend to fit the accent of the music, the song having been composed to Goethe's words in the first instance.

If you will give insertion to this explanation, it will greatly oblige,
ELIZABETH PHILIP.

A RIDE ACROSS A CONTINENT.

Bebington, Cheshire, March 4, 1868.

IN his remarks upon my book, 'A Ride Across a Continent,' published last week, your reviewer, though otherwise kindly, charges me with an act of stupidity so impossible that, in justice alike to my ancestors and my remotest posterity, I feel bound to refute him. He accuses me of "overlooking the communication existing between lakes Nicaragua and Managua by means of the Titipapa." So far from "overlooking" this channel, I allude to it again and again; as, for instance, on pp. 123-5 and 247-9 of Vol. I. How could one possibly overlook this most important feature of Nicaraguan geography?

I do, indeed, remind the reader that Mr. Squier denies the existence of any water communication at the present day, and express "regret that, like every one else, we took it for granted that communication existed." Elsewhere, I observe that "a half of the Nicaraguans have the same impression," which is confirmed by all maps.

As regards the mere matter of fact, Mr. Squier expresses himself in the strongest terms; and though I have not M. Frébel's 'Central America' before me, I feel quite confident that he confirms the startling declaration of the former gentleman, viz., that four miles of solid rock divide the lakes, and that "nothing is more evident than that no considerable body of water ever flowed there." This quotation from Mr. Squier's 'Nicaragua,' no doubt, led your reviewer astray.

A question of so much importance ought decidedly to be cleared up; but, in the mean time, I do not see on what grounds the clear and deliberate assertion of Mr. Squier is to be disputed.

FREDERICK BOYLE.

INTRODUCTION OF SALMON INTO AUSTRALIA.

March 10, 1868.

I have delayed my reply to Dr. Gray upon the question of the transport of the salmon ova to Australia until I had communicated with Mr. Youl, and refreshed my memory by a reference to all the documents and papers connected with the subject. It will be remembered that Dr. Gray, in your issue of the 15th of February, stated that the occasion on which Dr. Davy's theory of the mode

of transporting ova by sea was tested was, the voyage of the *Beautiful Star* to Melbourne in 1862; whereas I had spoken of a subsequent occasion, when the first successful experiment was made by the *Norfolk*, in 1864. As I was not personally connected with any experiments prior to 1864—although residing in Melbourne since 1859, and deeply interested in the subject—I thought it my duty to seek for direct corroborative proofs of my assertion, that to Mr. Youl, and not to Dr. Davy, was due the whole credit of the successful importation of salmon into Australia. I am now able to affirm most positively, that Dr. Davy had nothing whatever to do with the plan which was adopted for taking salmon ova to Australia; that he gave no help whatever to the experiment; that the success which was ultimately achieved—in opposition to all the *savants* and experts—was, in conception and execution, entirely the work of Mr. Youl.

To begin with, I have the personal assurance of Mr. Youl that he never had any communication with Dr. Davy on the subject; that he never saw Dr. Davy in his life; and that he derived no hint whatever from him or from any other scientific man in England of the means which were successfully used for the conveyance of salmon ova from England to Australia. I have, further, the evidence, first, of the official Reports of the Tasmanian Salmon Commissioners to the Government of that colony, wherein Mr. Youl's services are fully set forth and acknowledged; secondly, the resolutions of the Acclimatization Societies of Victoria and Tasmania—both deeply interested in the experiment, and, as a matter of course, perfectly well informed as to all its stages—thanking Mr. Youl for his generous and arduous labours in connexion with the enterprise; thirdly, the public records of the several experiments in the colonial newspapers; fourthly, the testimony of an English expert in salmon, Mr. Ramsbotham; fifthly, a paper contributed by Mr. Youl himself to the Fishery Exhibition at Arcachon, some two years ago, giving full details of all the various stages of the experiment, which earned for him a silver medal upon that occasion. Lastly, I have been permitted to see some letters by Dr. Gray himself to Mr. Youl, written since the appearance of the communication by the former in your journal of the 15th ult., which appear to admit in full Mr. Youl's claims, seeing that the only authority which Dr. Gray is able to quote in favour of Dr. Davy's pretensions is a certain colonial newspaper, nameless, dateless, and not produced. Before going any further with my case, I will dispose of this, the only shred of evidence on Dr. Gray's side. It is said, on the authority of this unknown colonial newspaper, that a certain box of salmon ova—packed, as we are required to believe, according to Dr. Davy's principle—was found in the *Beautiful Star*, in 1862, after the rest of the ova had been removed, with living eggs. This box, it is declared, was overlooked by those who had to receive the consignment, and was discovered only when the vessel was being loaded on her return voyage to England. With respect to this story I have to say, first, that no box containing living ova ever arrived in the colonies until the *Norfolk* brought her freight successfully in 1864; secondly, that the only box of ova the history of which in any way resembles that of which Dr. Gray speaks was a box which had been packed, by way of a first trial, by Mr. Youl himself, after his own method, on board the *Beautiful Star*, which arrived in Tasmania in July, 1862. I may add, in final refutation of this absurd story, that the *Beautiful Star*—the only vessel which could possibly be the one referred to—did not load for England after depositing her cargo in Hobart Town, but went on to Sydney empty.

I hardly think it will be required of me, on behalf of Mr. Youl, to give any further reply to Dr. Gray, who, upon grounds so slender, has built up his theory of Dr. Davy being the discoverer of the successful mode of sending salmon ova to Australia. It is easy to show that on none of the voyages of the ships freighted with salmon ova could such a thing have occurred as the sending out of the box packed on Dr. Davy's principle. I deny positively that any such occurrence took place as that

which is related, to the credit of Dr. Davy, in your issue of the 1st ult. There were two attempts made to introduce salmon into Australia, prior to the successful one in 1864. The first was by the S. Curling in 1860, the second by the Beautiful Star in 1862. Both were under the conduct of Mr. Youl. The first, under the auspices of a committee of private gentlemen interested in the colonies; the second, under the instructions and at the expense of the two colonies of Tasmania and Victoria. On the former occasion the ova were placed on swinging trays containing gravel, and kept at a due temperature by iced water, which was made to flow over them in a continuous stream. Some of the ova lived in this manner to the sixty-seventh day; but the stock of ice having been exhausted, they all died. The next trial was made on a greater scale, and on a somewhat different plan, again under the direction of Mr. Youl. The ova were placed partly in trays containing gravel, and partly in others fitted with parallel glass rods, after the latest piscicultural fashion. By the aid of force-pumps, a constant stream of cold water was made to flow over the trays at the rate of 500 gallons a day. At the last moment, and when the ice had been nearly all packed on board, Mr. Youl, who had conceived the idea of sending out ova packed in moss, from a hint which he had gathered from witnessing the mode of transporting ova for short distances by the pisciculturists of France, determined to make a trial of his method, in proposing which he had been previously laughed at by all the salmon experts. He caused to be constructed a wooden box, about 12 by 8 inches, perforated at the top, bottom and sides, in which 300 ova were packed in clean moss. This was put on board the Beautiful Star, hurriedly, with the rest of her cargo. Unfortunately, the vessel met with many mishaps on her voyage out, and was 142 days in getting to Hobart Town. Long before this all the ova had perished, partly from the failure of the ice and partly from the motion of the ship. Those in Mr. Youl's little box, however, survived after all the others had died; in proof of which I may refer to the official report of Mr. Ramsbotham, the gentleman in charge of the experiment, published in a despatch of the Tasmanian Salmon Commissioners, dated August 20, 1862. It was the success of the mode of packing in moss, as shown by this experiment, which led to the solution of the problem. The next cargo of ova, sent by the Norfolk in 1864, were all packed on Mr. Youl's method, and fifty per cent. of them arrived in healthy condition in Tasmania.

It is the story of this box, which, I cannot doubt, in some confused and garbled shape, reached Dr. Gray, and is the foundation of the claim which has been set up on behalf of Dr. Davy, who, as I think I have shown, had no share whatever in inventing the process by which salmon ova were introduced into the Australian colonies. The essential feature of that process was the packing of the ova in moss instead of exposing them directly to the action of ice or iced water. This was solely Mr. Youl's idea; and I can remember that for putting it forth he was severely ridiculed by most of those who professed to be learned in the ways of embryo salmon. Mr. Ramsbotham, sen., of Clitheroe, one of the oldest and most experienced of salmon authorities, in November, 1862, wrote as follows to Mr. Youl:—"You might as well try to fetch Australia to England as to carry spawn to it in moss. Salmon spawn must be either hatching or dying from the moment it leaves the fish." It is due to this gentleman to say that he was one of the first to acknowledge his error, and to congratulate Mr. Youl on his success.

I need not continue my story any further. The sole management of these experiments in the acclimatization of the salmon having been undertaken by the colonists of Australia, not only without the assistance of any of the scientific persons, but often, as I have shown, against their opinion and advice, I think it is rather hard that the true authors of a good undertaking should be robbed of the credit of it after it has succeeded. I claim for Mr. Youl, who is no scientific man, and who knew nothing about pisciculture until, out of patriotism for his native island, he took the enterprise in hand,

the sole honour of having introduced salmon into Australia, and thus of having not only solved an interesting problem in natural history, but made a most valuable contribution to the food resources of Australia. Not only did the men of science, the professors and the experts give us no help whatever in the undertaking, but, I am compelled to say, that they did no little to thwart it by their sneers and objections. If sinister prophecies could have ruined the enterprise, it would have never been successful. The ships so anxiously expected by us at the antipodes went out, if not "rigged with curses dark," certainly freighted with evil predictions. I remember on one occasion that at the very time when we had thousands of living salmon swimming in Australian waters, reading a lecture which had just come out from England, delivered by some great scientific person, to prove the utter absurdity of the idea of salmon for Australia. I hope it was not Dr. Gray who was the lecturer. But I have my misgivings when I perceive that even now, with all the information he has at his command, and with facts to the contrary which are available to him, he insists, that though salmon may answer in the rivers of Tasmania, they cannot possibly be introduced into the "older colonies of Australia," owing to all the rivers being liable to dry up and become chains of water-holes in the summer. In answer to this, I can only say that I have myself seen salmon parr, four or five inches long, living in perfect health in one of the affluent of the Yarra Yarra, which had been eight months in the stream, through the whole summer of 1864-5. These were a portion of the few fish which we hatched in Melbourne, out of the ova sent by the Norfolk. They lived perfectly well in their new home, and were turned out when just at the amoult stage, to take their chance in the main river. They were originally too few in number to warrant any fair expectation of their being able to stock the river; but the experiment we tried, which was to ascertain the fitness of the waters of the Yarra Yarra to receive the salmon in its earlier stages, was entirely successful.

I have made this communication already too long, or I could tell Dr. Gray of at least half a dozen rivers in Victoria alone which are perfectly fit to receive the salmon, which are always running in the hottest summers, which take their rise at a great elevation (most of them 8,000 feet above the sea), which have rocky and gravelly beds fit for spawning at the proper temperature, and which have uninterrupted access to the sea. I will name especially the Yarra Yarra, the Mitchell, the Latrobe, and the Snowy River, not to speak of the smaller streams to the westward, between Cape Otway and Portland. I believe that even in New South Wales, in higher latitudes, there are two or three streams which might by and by, as the salmon acquires colonial experience, become fit to receive them. And having safely accomplished the first and greatest portion of what we were told was an impossible project, I have every confidence in the salmon continuing to confound the prophets, and persisting, in spite of the professors, in spreading themselves over the rivers of the Australian continent.

H. E. WATTS.

VESUVIUS.

Naples, March 4, 1868.

No sooner have the learned declared that the eruption of Vesuvius was approaching its termination, than that tell-tale the seismograph has flatly contradicted them. Such was the case about the time I wrote to you last; the end was drawing near, it was said, when, on the following day, it was announced, "this tranquillity is denied by the apparatus of the Observatory, which, by its frequent agitation, indicates a considerable increase in the emission of lava." The brilliant spectacle has continued from that time to dazzle hosts of spectators, and last night it was as grand almost as on any night since the commencement of this unusually long eruption. On the 12th of this month, four months will have elapsed since it began to exhibit—a long interval, indeed,—during which there have been various degrees of activity; so that Prof. Palmieri divides it into three periods,—the first extending from the night of the 12-13th of Novem-

ber to the 15th of January; the second, from the 15th of January to the 11th of February; and the third, from the 11th of February to some date at which we have not yet arrived. During this last period, the mountain, from a distance, has exhibited a remarkable appearance; for whilst from the summit a shower of lava and of ashes has been ejected continually, no traces of it were visible as far as half way down the mountain, where the streams stole out, running right and left towards the Crocelle and the Piano delle Ginestre, with an intensity which varied from day to day. How is this interval of darkness to be accounted for? Why is it that when the summit of Vesuvius never ceased from discharging all kinds of material, none of it was perceptible until one-half of the cone had been traversed? The fact is, as is obvious on arriving at the top, that underneath an earlier deposit of the lava which had cooled during a season of repose, a vast tube has been formed, through which the fiery stream courses, and does not emerge until it arrives at a great distance from the summit. Such, however, is at times the violence of its progress, that it breaks open the upper part of the tube, when the pure lava, like a stream of molten iron, without any admixture of scoria, is distinctly visible. Sometimes it rushes out, and forms spires or rivulets of fire, at a distance appearing like diamonds sparkling on the mountain; but for the most part it pursues its hidden course to the point already indicated. Hence its movements are capricious enough, dependent on the intensity of the action of the hour or the day, calling the traveller on one day towards the Piano delle Ginestre, on another towards the Crocelle, not far from the Observatory. In the direction of the former site, it has made considerable progress during the month, though it is at some distance from the cultivated ground belonging to Torre del Greco. Still, should the eruption continue and the lava observe the same rate of progress, a disaster, it is feared, will be the consequence. As by day it is to be marked by long lines of thin blue smoke rising from the soil, by night it is visible by a stream, or even many streams, of fire, for Vesuvius is as capricious in its decorations as any Parisian beauty. On the 17th of last month, for instance, the quantity of lava was so considerable that it rose to a great height, and, dividing itself into five streams, fell over on the lower ground in the form of so many cascades, beautiful at a distance,—wonderful, magnificent, anything you like, when standing near. A day or so later the point of one of the horns of the cone fell in, and by the accumulation of material formed what resembled three craters. From these were thrown out red-hot stones, and masses of lava, a kind of *feu de joie*, as the spectacle might have been compared to a brilliant discharge of fireworks, such as Vauxhall or Cremorne would in vain attempt to imitate. Yet, curiously enough, during these displays, there was an interval of darkness on the upper part of the mountain; it was the lower part only which responded to the summit. Nor has Vesuvius been contented with mere display; it has thundered and shaken all the country round. On the 15th the shocks were sufficiently violent to make the doors and windows of Resina tremble, and so it was with the other towns at the foot. The same thing happened on the 25th and 26th, and in a less degree on other days. Perhaps not many hours pass away in which that sensitive instrument the seismograph does not mark one or more shocks imperceptible by the multitude. These shocks, of course, precede an eruption; and the force of them may be calculated by the height to which stones have been ejected, full 600 feet, within the last few days. Yet, notwithstanding this continual menace to life and property, there is no part of the neighbourhood of Naples which is so densely populated as the soil seamed with lava at the foot of Vesuvius. Towns are piled upon towns now underground in some places. In Torre del Greco stands a belfry, the two lower stories of which are swallowed up by lava. I have myself descended into the town last destroyed; and watched the fiery stream as in other directions it inclosed, serpent-like, pretty villas within its folds. Pompeii and Herculaneum are brilliant instances of the destructiveness of the volcano, and yet every foot

of ground in this terror-stricken country is worth its weight in gold. I must not omit to speak of the periodicity of the eruptions, a fact which has been observed and confirmed by Prof. Palmieri. Indeed, so regular is it, that he announces it possible to apprise travellers at what hour they could ascend to the summit without any fear from the quantity of matter thrown out. Twice a day the greatest activity of the mountain has been observed, varying each day about half-an-hour. An anonymous writer says: "It appears now to be confirmed that the volcano acts under lunar influence. In fact, the periods of its greatest eruptions are half-an-hour later every day, coinciding with the evolutions of the planet just named." Prof. Palmieri observes, "The eruption of Vesuvius maintains the periodic form noted by us before; hence there are no novelties to be described. Only the hours of recurrence, with its duration and intensity, are to be remarked, serving rather to interest the scientific than the curious. Hamilton was the first to perceive a diurnal period in a long eruption; and from the slight number of his observations, he believed that these recurrences were at fixed hours. In 1855 we had an opportunity of studying better this phenomenon. We observed the daily delay of each increase of the lava; now we have had an opportunity of confirming what we then observed."

The visitor to Vesuvius will do well to ask for permission to see the scientific apparatus of the Observatory, by which even the slightest shock is marked with an accuracy which is astonishing; indeed, it is so precise that Prof. Palmieri says,—"I can shut the window and exclude all view of the mountain, yet tell from my instruments all that is going on above. In addition to the seismograph, the apparatus of variation works well. The atmospheric electricity, examined by the apparatus invented by me, has also made important revelations." Palmieri's assistant, who has been many years connected with the Observatory, declares he can do even more than the Professor; for he asserts that, with all the sensitiveness of the seismograph, his own sensations tell him every movement that takes place. With regard to the matter thrown out, the character of which indicates the stage of the eruption, about the time I last wrote the sublimate were in considerable abundance; and hence it was conjectured that it was near its end; but two or three days after, the report stated that "they were not so copious as they ought to be at the end of an eruption." Yet later it was observed that on the *fumavole* there were compounds of copper and lead, besides common salt; whilst near the summit of the cone chlorures of iron were found; but with the sublimate of copper and of lead no iron has been met with, and it is noticed as a remarkable fact. It is worth observing, too, that no ashes have been thrown out with the lava.

When speaking of the shocks of earthquake in an earlier part of this letter, I gave the reports of the inhabitants at the foot of Vesuvius; but the seismograph, a surer guide, noted on the 12th of February a slight shock, which was marked also by the seismograph of the University. On the 14th the shocks were continued with less activity. During the following night another shock occurred, and the slight movements indicated that the soil was not tranquil. Two shocks were noted on the day following, and the oscillation of the mountain was continued. Three days afterwards, three shocks—one after midnight—were felt. We may say, then, that they are almost incessant, and precede, at least the stronger ones, a more violent eruption. Last night the mountain presented an appearance of unusual splendour, to the great delight of crowds who are thronging down from Rome. H. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

'Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries in 1866-7,' is the title of a new work, by Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, which will shortly appear, from the press of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Fifty-three candidates have come forward for election into the Royal Society during the present session: a number large enough to demonstrate

that the desire for the honour of the Fellowship does not diminish. The list of names as read at last week's meeting includes sixteen who write M.D. after their names, besides half a dozen surgeons, and a heavy sprinkling of chemists. Last year the number was sixty-one. The Council make their selection of fifteen to recommend for election some time in April.

Letters from Mr. Holmes, the representative of the British Museum in Abyssinia, report some progress in the archaeological operations. Mr. Holmes has procured a number of manuscripts, some of which it is to be hoped may turn out to be of value. He has acquired a silver chalice, thought to be of the fifth century; and has made along his line of travel a number of excellent drawings.

Messrs. Smith & Son have published a convenient hand-map of Abyssinia, together with a sketch, showing the relative positions of that country towards Egypt and Europe.

The King of Portugal has conferred the rank of officer in the order of the Tower and Sword, with the exceptional honour of the Collar of the Order, in gold, on our countryman, Mr. Major, as a recognition of the great merit of his 'Life of Prince Henry of Portugal,'—the book which we reviewed last week.

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary Meeting of the Statistical Society will be held on Monday next.

The next Congress of the Archaeological Institute will be held at Lancaster, in July, with the Right Hon. Col. Wilson Patten, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as President.

The Secretary of the Archaeological Institute desires us to say, in answer to the member's complaint (last week), that the latest *Journal* issued to the members is No. 94, not No. 92, and that No. 95, bringing the proceedings up to September, 1867, is nearly ready. It is suggested that the member's address may have been changed.

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Literary Fund was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord Stanhope. The Reports read stated that the sum of 784*l.* had been produced during the past year in dividends from the permanent fund. The permanent fund now amounted to 26,300*l.*, producing an annual dividend of 789*l.* The stock of the Newton property consisted of 8,167*l.* in Three per Cents, Reduced, producing an annual dividend of 245*l.* The sum received in rents during the past year, including a quarter's rent under the new lease of the Newton estate, amounted to 274*l.* 5*s.* The grants awarded in 1867 numbered 43, and amounted to 1,270*l.* The grants were classified as follows:—History and Biography, 6; Biblical Literature, 1; Science and Art, 6; Periodical Literature, 2; Topography and Travels, 5; Classical Literature and Education, 4; Poetry, 6; Essays and Tales, 7; Drama, 2; Medicine, 1; Law, 1; and Miscellaneous, 2. Nineteen authors had been relieved for the first time, six for the second, two for the third, eight for the fourth, three for the fifth, one for the seventh, one for the ninth, and three for the tenth time. Of these 27 were males, and 16 females. Of the latter six were actresses, six widows, and four orphans. There had been awarded four grants of 10*l.* each, three of 15*l.* each, six of 20*l.* each, six of 25*l.* each, two of 30*l.* each, eight of 40*l.* each, seven of 50*l.* each, one of 75*l.* and five of 100*l.* each.

Mr. Collier has issued the second part of his reprint of Turberville's 'Songs and Sonnets': a very rare book, and one of great interest to Shakespearean collectors.

Scholars interested in the study of Cuneiform Inscriptions will remember a specimen of a dictionary of the language of these inscriptions, by Mr. Edwin Norris, which appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* in 1866. Mr. Norris has been engaged since that time in completing this great work, and, with the help of munificent friends, it is now being printed. The first volume, a handsome 4to. of about 400 pages, will shortly be published by Messrs. Williams & Norgate.

In answer to a motion in the House of Commons, a very curious paper has been issued by the Treas-

ury. It is a "Return of all the Record Publications relating to England and Wales, published by the late Record and State Paper Commissioners, or under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, up to the end of the year 1866, the expense of which has been defrayed by grants of money made by this House; showing, in a tabular form, the following particulars respecting each work: the date of publication,—the title of the work,—the size, form, and number of pages,—the cost of editing and other such expenses,—the cost of printing, including paper and binding,—the cost of each copy for paper, printing, and binding alone,—the selling price to the public,—the number of copies printed,—the number sold up to the end of 1866,—the number given away to same date,—the number remaining in store at same date,—where stored." Together with similar information as respects Irish Records and Scotch Records. The details show that our Public Books now form a considerable library, and, we will add, that they constitute the most valuable part of our historical materials. These books comprise the Saxon Chronicles, Domesday Book, the Statutes of the Realm, Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, Calendars of Irish Rolls, the Monkish Historians, Surveys, Inquisitions, and Calendars of our State Papers. These lists may convey to many persons a first and just impression of the immense importance and extent of our national records.

Mr. William Morris, the author of 'The Life and Death of Jason,' has a new volume of poems in the press.

Lady Brewster has received from the Queen a pension on the Civil List of 200*l.* a year. This is the first pension granted by Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister, and we are glad to hail it as the promise of a return to the good principle on which Sir Robert Peel used to dispense these bounties of the State—that of a national reward for service, not an alms to the poor and the importunate.

A Committee has been formed in Edinburgh for the purpose of erecting a statue of Sir David Brewster in a conspicuous public place. Many persons in England will be happy to assist our Northern brethren in carrying out such a project.

If female education in England receives our hearty support, has not the same cause in India an equal claim on us? Here is a circular from Miss Carpenter on the subject:—"At a recent visit to Bristol, Judge Manockjee Cursetjee stated, that a site having been granted by Government for building a large hall for the promotion of female education, he had undertaken to raise 50,000 rupees, or 5,000*l.*, for this purpose. The hall would be called the 'Albert Hall,' and would be adapted for a girls' school, called the 'Alexandra Institution,' and for the establishment of a female normal training school. He proposes to hold a grand bazaar in Bombay, at the end of March or early in April, and states that the work of English ladies, contributed for the purpose, will be much valued. Any articles usually sent to an English bazaar will be acceptable; also books, drawings, chromo-lithographs, and photographs."

Among the new comic periodicals is a monthly magazine called *The Mask*, noticeable for the fullness of its illustrations and the good nature of its satire. Two numbers have appeared. Even the persons who are satirized can laugh at the comic-qualities with which they are associated by the artists who produce *The Mask*.

The excavations on the site of the old White Hart Hotel, at Bath, have brought to light several relics of past ages, in addition to those which we noticed on a former occasion. The most important are, a fragment of a fine churchyard cross, of rich Norman work, bearing part of an eagle, the emblem of St. John; a solid mass of masonry, believed to have been the raised platform of the Roman temple; a circular well, fifteen feet deep, the walls of which were entirely composed of fragments from the abbey buildings, mostly of Norman and Early English date. In cleaning out the well, the lower portion of a fine Perpendicular column was found, and an interesting collection of fragments of pottery. More recently, the foundation of the south wall of the Roman temple has been discovered, but

one course only of the immense stones was remaining. One stone of this course was above five feet in length, and had a sawn face, leading to the inference that the stone-saws used by the Romans could not have been less in length than those used at the present day. Close to this south wall a beautiful glass mask was found, which had been originally attached to a glass vessel; and not far from this locality half of the stone mould for casting metal ornaments, some of which are preserved in the Museum of the Literary Institution at Bath, was also found.

For the Early English Text Society a volume of short treatises on herbs, chiefly metrical, is in course of preparation, under the editorship of the Rev. Edward Gillett.

M. Chavée's derivation of *regret* is reinforced by the old word of our law, *regretator*. This was one who bought to sell again at a profit: a person disliked by the Civil law, and still more by the old English law. But with us the *regretator* seems to have been distinguished from the *forestaller*, who stopped the goods on their way to the market, by his buying them in a market to sell again in the same. Anyhow, the person means one who made a second profit, or *increase*. The old word is *regretarius*; but the form *regreta* is known; in modern French *regrettier*, a small retailer.—Mr. Waring's derivation of *sack* (*sec*, dry wine) is very plausible. Drinks have a tendency to pass under their adjectives, as stout, heavy, &c. The same of food. A good many years ago, a vituperative rough was brought before a magistrate, who told the parties to go out and settle it. In a few minutes the complainant came back with "All right, sir! He's to stand a shilling wet and a shilling dry."

The Terrible, having been detailed to the coast of Asia Minor on transport service, and attached to the expedition of excavation which has been for some time labouring at Ephesus, has arrived at Valetta with the monster Turkish gun so famous in the history of Stamboul, which has been obtained for the English Government in exchange for two Armstrong pieces of cannon. The ship also conveys some packages of antiquities exhumed at Ephesus, to add to those before deposited in the secret wooden shed at the British Museum. She has, besides the above, some fine and valuable ancient armour from Rhodes. The last named acquisition will probably be seen by the public before the second, although both are to go to the British Museum.

Mr. Algernon Swinburne is composing a poem on Tristram and Yseult; and is also to write, next year—if rumour is not mistaken, an essay on the Women of Arthurian Romance, for the Early English Text Society's edition of Malory's 'Morte Darthur', in which Mr. Tennyson's view of Guinevere, Vivien, &c., will not be adopted.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is again giving readings in the American cities.

Does any reader recollect any such passage in an old dramatist or writer as "he has no nose," or the like? It is wanted for this of Cotgrave's: "*Naricard*, m. A bottle-nosed hoydon, a great-nosed goose; or (generally) one that hath nose enough to spare for his neighbours, or (as we say in ieast) *one that hath no-nose*."

A movement is in progress among the livery of the Stationers' Company for the establishment of some open scholarships in connexion with the Stationers' School. One, founded by the present master of the company, Edmund Hodgson, Esq., and tenable for four years at any university in the United Kingdom, will be awarded during the present year. The conditions under which the scholarships are to be held are unusually liberal.

Every one will be glad to hear that Mr. Dickens intends to return to the Old Country in the Cuba, which is to sail homewards on the 22nd of next month. Every one will be yet more glad to learn that his visit to "The States," however fatiguing, has been successful beyond expectation.

On the 25th of February died, at Munich, the great German tragedian, Sophie Schröder. She had another merit besides being the Siddons of Germany—that of being the mother of Wilhelmine

Schröder-Devrient. Another of her children by her first marriage acquired a fair name as lyrical poet—the Catholic priest Wilhelm Smets. Born at Paderborn, in Westphalia, in 1781, the daughter of an actor, Sophie Schröder began her histrionic career at the age of twelve years at St. Petersburg, where her mother had an engagement in Tylli's company. In 1795, a girl of fourteen, she married the manager of the German theatre at Reval. Here she made the acquaintance of Kotzebue, by whose recommendation she received an engagement at the Vienna Court Theatre. At that time of her early youth she acted simple parts in the then popular plays of Kotzebue and Iffland. But a year later we meet Sophie at the Opera at Breslau, where she made a *fiore* as *Hulda* in Wenzel Müller's popular operetta, 'The Nymph of the Danube' ('Das Donauweibchen'). There she obtained a divorce from her husband. In 1801, very advantageous offers were made to her from Hamburg, whither she accordingly went. Her brilliant career begins from that time. She changed the comic for the tragic muse, and soon shone in this her proper province as a star of the first magnitude. In 1804 she married Friedrich Schröder, first tenor at the Hamburg Opera, and lived a life of prosperity till 1813, when she fled from the town, which was now occupied by Marshal Davoust, whom she had reason to fear, as he threatened to have her transported to the interior of France. She had offended by the patriotic sentiments to which she had given vent on the stage on the arrival of General Tettenborn. From this time she lived at Prague, then at Vienna, her fame growing with her years. She lost her second husband by death in 1818, and married, in 1825, the actor Kunst, with whom she did not live long. In 1840 she was pensioned by the Vienna Theatre, and lived from that time at Munich, in possession of physical and mental powers which allowed her occasionally the full display of her great mimic talent. At Schiller's centenary birthday, in 1859, she appeared for the last time publicly, and, by her exquisite recital of the 'Song of the Bell,' made an impression on all who had the good luck to hear her which will not easily be forgotten. The parts in which she principally shone were Phædra, Medea, Lady Macbeth, Merope, Sappho, Johanna von Montfaucon, and Isabella, in 'The Bride of Messina.'

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION of Works NOW OPEN, Gallery 3, Conduit Street.—Admission, 1s. WEDNESDAY, 12th. The Life Costume Model, Tuesdays and Fridays; Instructor, W. H. Flisk, Esq.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN daily, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gas at dusk. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE ALPINE EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS, chiefly of the Emmental and Tyrol, by Elisha Walton.—Fell Mail Gallery, 48, Pall Mall.—For one month only.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. From Ten to Six. Will close on April 4.

CHURCH'S last GRAND PICTURE, NIAGARA, is now ON VIEW, for a short time, at T. McLEAN'S New Gallery, No. 7, Haymarket.—Admission, 1s.

THOMAS McLEAN'S COLLECTION of High-Class Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings ALWAYS ON VIEW.—T. McLEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonnier—Alma Tadema—Gidding—Frère—Lorenz—T. Ford, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Eskine Nicol, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Feltie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Johnson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Liddell—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter, Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birlet Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

Report on Leprosy by the Royal College of Physicians. Prepared for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

There are few diseases that are more popularly known by name in England than leprosy. This disease, so often alluded to in the Old and New Testament, is scarcely known in the British

Islands; but in almost every dependency of the British empire at the present day it exists as a terror and a scourge. It is not, therefore, surprising that the intelligent Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, on finding leprosy increasing in the islands of his government, should suggest that reports respecting the nature and progress of this disease in our colonies should be obtained by the Government. This suggestion of Governor Walker has met with a better fate than is usual with such hints. The Government applied to that very apathetic body, the Royal College of Physicians, for assistance; and a Committee of the College actually drew up a series of interrogatories which have been sent to all the British dependencies throughout the world; and here, in a stout blue volume, is the result,—a result, be it remembered, obtained in five short years. We congratulate the Government and the Royal College of Physicians. But why should we stop here? If leprosy is a scourge in the Windward Islands, so is typhoid fever in England. If we hope to stay the one by a Report from the College of Physicians, why not the other? Would it not be much better for the people of England to pay for preventing typhoid than to pay for doctors, undertakers and pauper children, to cure it and its consequences? Well, this Report is a hopeful sign and an interesting document.

The first interrogatory elicits accounts of the disease; and a more painful picture can hardly be presented. The leprosy is essentially a constitutional disease, manifesting itself by a variety of symptoms on the skin. These symptoms consist at first of a mere swelling, with a slight blush. At first, the swelling is bright and polished. It then gets darker and rougher, and eventually terminates in an open sore. The sores heal, and fresh ones break out, assuming all possible varieties of healing and ulceration. There is no part of the body free from these sores; and they often penetrate into the interior, affecting the bones, and producing acute sores of the most painful and horrible character. We must, however, draw a veil over the revolting features of the disease, and content ourselves with saying that what it was when the ancient Jew drove its possessor from his home, and when the stricken sought mercy from the Saviour of the World, it is now, wherever it appears. There is one curious feature of the disease described by several of the reporters, and that is, the tendency of the skin, as it gets more affected, to lose its sensibility. It looks as though this were a merciful arrangement to prevent the leper from suffering pain. The tumours are often removed without the slightest pain, and lepers burn themselves whilst cooking their food without being aware of it. In some cases of leprosy, a tendency is displayed to swelling of the whole leg. This is what is called Barbaños Leg and Elephantiasis,—a most unsightly and unmanageable form of the disease. According as it occurs in one country or another, the external features of leprosy seem to differ to some extent. Thus, we are informed in the Report that, at the present day, the disease still exists in Palestine and Syria; and the form of the disease, characterized by shining scales spoken of in the Bible, is still to be seen in certain districts. The account of the disease, however, from these districts is the most deficient of any in the Report before us. For many reasons, it would be most interesting to have a good medical account of the leprosy as it now exists in Syria and the Holy Land. If it were only for the sake of comparing the disease now with the sacred narrative, such a description would be most acceptable to Biblical scholars.

Dr. Chaplin, our late Medical Resident in

N° 21
Jerusalem
information
The
Govern
disease
it was r
that the
those wh
it seem
were in
and tha
exanth
measles
cluded
the arro
modern
contagi
bours ;
remaini
certain
strengt
that as
convict
all part
contagi
have th
contagi
hold it
lepers
Indies
but at
lepers
other to
and if
of old,
lage, in
course
so well
cial laz
afflicted
the pro
and ins
shunne
the mo
always
neighb
Altho
leprosy
to the
of those
trary o
history
who we
answers
that th
Lepers
and ce
and ho
their p
Surely
to furth
contagi
wrong
lected
a disea
Willia
sicians
is conta
anxious
to dem
in thes
suppor
doubt
to its
heredit
ternal
the bel
To t
frightf
there i
bad for
the dis

Jerusalem, could give some very important information on the subject.

The question of most importance for the Government to have answered is, whether this disease is contagious. There is no doubt that it was regarded as contagious by the Jews, and that the strictest quarantine was enforced against those who had the disease. At the same time, it seems probable that all other skin diseases were included in the Jewish idea of leprosy, and that thus persons subject to the contagious exanthemata of modern Europe, such as measles, scarlet fever and smallpox, were included under the quarantine laws issued for the arrest of leprosy. It is a curious fact that modern Jews seem less liable to the attacks of contagious diseases than their European neighbours; and this may arise from a vestige still remaining of those ceremonial usages which certainly had much to do with the physical strength and energy of the ancient Jews. Be that as it may, it seems the almost unanimous conviction of the reporters in this volume from all parts of the world is, that the disease is not contagious. At the same time that the learned have thus agreed to report the disease as non-contagious, the traditions of most countries hold it to be a communicable disease, and lepers are treated accordingly. In the East Indies no quarantine is imposed on the leper; but at the present day, in the villages of Syria, lepers are required to go to Damascus or some other town where there may be a public asylum; and if they will not do this, they are made, as of old, to live in a cave or hut outside the village, in a state of perpetual exclusion from intercourse with their fellows. The leper is not always so well off as in Syria, where, at any rate, special lazarettos can be had recourse to by the afflicted. In most of the countries reported on, the provision for the leprosy poor is scanty and insufficient. He is an outcast from society, shunned by his fellow-creatures; constituting the most degraded and helpless form of beggar, always hovering between the disgust of his neighbours and the grave.

Although medical men have decided that leprosy is not contagious, the series of answers to the question as to the condition and habits of those attacked would seem to lead to a contrary opinion. Every one will recollect the history of distinguished individuals in the Bible who were attacked with leprosy; and in these answers we find it over and over again stated that the rich and the poor are alike attacked. Lepers become poor because they are avoided, and can hold no position in the communities and households where they are attacked; but their poverty is not the cause of their disease. Surely this is a circumstance which should lead to further inquiry with regard to the possible contagiousness of this disease. Was Moses wrong on that point? It should also be recollected with regard to pulmonary consumption, a disease not wholly unlike leprosy, that Dr. William Budd, one of the most scientific physicians of the present day, has asserted that it is contagious; and the medical world is waiting anxiously for the work in which he promises to demonstrate the fact. There is another point in these Reports which would also seem to support the contagion theory, and that is, the doubt expressed by many of the reporters as to its being hereditary. If the disease be not hereditary, if it does not arise from known external circumstances, we are almost driven to the belief in its contagiousness.

To the question, is there any cure for this frightful disease, the almost universal reply is, there is no cure for the leper. Poverty, bad air, bad food, want of cleanliness, all exasperate the disease; but drugs are of no value. Some

think arsenic, others iodide of potassium, and others again small doses of mercury, mitigate the symptoms; but all assert that pure air and a generous diet arrest for a time the destructive tendencies of the disease. This is a melancholy conclusion; but it only shows how desirable it is that the true causes of this disease should be ascertained, in order that, if possible, it should be prevented. With regard to the number of persons affected with leprosy in districts where it exists, no accurate information has been obtained. Dr. Sutherland says that at Patna, in examining men as recruits, he had to reject one in ten as a leper. Dr. Cantor estimates that in the villages of the Bombay Presidency at least one person in every hundred of the population is a leper.

The most lamentable part of this Report is the impression that nearly all the writers entertain, that the disease is on the increase. There really exists, however, no trustworthy means of ascertaining this fact. The reporters rely entirely on their personal experience, which is always liable to error in estimating the presence or absence of diseases in large districts of country. Dr. Harris, reporter from Sreenugger, says, "Not long ago here it was a custom to bury alive, with some ceremony, every person affected with leprosy. A father would bury his son, and a son his father; but since the English have commenced to rule the district, this abominable practice has stopped." He accounts for the increase of the disease in this district by the abolition of this "stamping out" process, which seems not to have been invented for the prevention of the cattle plague in England.

The Reports from which the above sketch has been derived have been obtained from upwards of twenty British colonies and other parts of the world, and in other respects besides information on leprosy are worth consulting. Incidentally, a good deal of information is supplied on the sanitary condition, food, and general state of our fellow subjects all over the world. At the same time, one is deeply impressed with the fact that inquiries like these are almost useless for practical purposes, unless accompanied with statistical data. In no British colony in the West Indies, with the exception of Antigua, is there any registration of births and deaths, or any census returns. On this subject the College of Physicians Committee, to whom the publishing this Report was entrusted, very justly say, "The all but universal want of this important information in our West Indian Colonies and in the principal cities of India will account for the general neglect of sanitary precautions amid these communities, and for the large amount of disease and the excessive mortality which usually prevail among them." Surely here is some useful work to be done in the House of Commons, by some young aspirant for the post of Colonial Secretary.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 5.—J. P. Gassiot, V.P., in the chair.—The list of candidates for election and the following papers were read: 'On Governors,' by Mr. J. Clerk Maxwell, and 'Report of the Proceedings of the Council with regard to Observations of Physical Phenomena, and the Total Eclipse of the Sun, August, 1868, in India,' by the Secretary.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 9.—Sir Roderick Murchison, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—C. Anstey, G. Bentley, W. Bull, W. H. Cole, F. Dutton, R. G. E. Dalrymple, Major Goldsworthy, H. Jamieson, the Right Hon. Earl of Kellie, W. W. Lane, Major G. D. Pritchard, W. B. Watson, and W. C. Wentworth.—On the Geography and Mountain Passes of British Columbia, with reference to an Overland

Route,' by Mr. A. Waddington. Mr. Waddington has devoted many years in exploring, personally or by his agents, the different valleys and passes in order to ascertain which is the most practicable for a waggon-road and railroad from the Pacific across the Rocky Mountains. In explaining the nature of the country, the author said that the two mountain ranges—the Cascade or Coast Range, having an average width of 110 miles, and the Rocky Mountains a width of 150 miles—nearly meet on the southern frontier of the colony; but diverge further north, and leave a fertile central plain 120 miles wide. In the southern part of the country all attempts to discover practicable passes had been in vain, and no through route was possible by way of the mouth of the Frazer River. He had examined the various long inlets or fiords to the northward, and found Bute Inlet to be by far the most suitable as the Pacific terminus of the future overland route. He had discovered a river flowing into the head of the inlet, and had planned a dray-road through the narrow valley thus formed through the whole width of the Coast Range. The road that he had projected ran north-eastwardly across the plain, and struck the Upper Frazer opposite the mouth of the Quesnelle River; the Frazer is here a navigable stream, and affords a route to the Yellow-head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, which leads to the rich level country on the eastern side of the range extending towards the Red River Settlement. The Yellow-head Pass, according to Dr. Rae, is 3,760 feet above the sea-level; the central plain is 2,500 in its southern part; and the Bute Inlet trail runs across it between 51° and 53° north lat.; the pasture is excellent and the cereals (including wheat) can be grown. Mr. Waddington stated that the Canadian Government had already begun to construct the eastern end of the overland waggon-road between Lake Superior and Red River, but that no arrangement had yet been entered into with regard to the other sections; and he urged the importance of the undertaking on political and commercial grounds.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 5.—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. F. H. Rawlins exhibited a bronze sickle found some years since in the Thames.—Sir K. M. Vavasour and Mr. J. Fetherston respectively exhibited some ancient deeds and seals, on which Mr. C. S. Perceval, Director, made some remarks.—Col. Lane Fox communicated a paper 'On Excavations at Cissbury.'

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 11.—Mr. T. Wright, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Cuning exhibited two small bronze figures, copies of genuine figures in the possession of two gentlemen present.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 20.—Dr. A. W. Williamson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. M. Murphy was elected a Fellow.—The names of Officers and other Members of the Council proposed for election at the forthcoming Anniversary Meeting were announced. For President, Dr. W. De La Rue; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. Frankland and Dr. J. H. Gilbert; Foreign Secretary, Prof. F. A. Abel; New Members of Council, Drs. Atkinson and E. J. Mills, Messrs. W. H. Perkin and J. Williams.—Mr. David Forbes delivered a lecture 'On Chemical Geology.'

March 5.—Dr. Warren De La Rue, President, in the chair.—Dr. B. H. Paul, Mr. T. W. White and Dr. Dowson were elected Fellows; and Mr. R. Richter an Associate.—Prof. J. A. Wanklyn read a paper 'On the Action of Oxidizing Agents on Organic Compounds in Presence of Excess of Alkali—Part I. Ammonia evolved by Alkaline Permanganates acting on Organic Nitrogenous Compounds.'—The President exhibited an interesting series of Fluorescent Salts prepared by M. Gaiffe.—Mr. Chapman read a 'Note on Dr. Frankland's Process of Water Analysis,' and also a 'Note on the Estimation of Nitric Acid in Potable Waters.'—Mr. Perkin read a paper 'On the Hydride of Aceto-Salicyl.'—The Secretary then read papers 'On the Absorption of Vapours by Charcoal,' by Mr. J. Hunter, and 'On the Occurrence of Prismatic Arsenious Acid,' by Mr. F. Claudet.—Dr.

Stenhouse contributed two papers, entitled 'Action of Nitric Acid on Picramic Acid,' and 'On Chloranil.—Part I.—An abstract of a paper 'On the Action of Zinc Ethyl on Nitrous and Nitric Ethers,' by Messrs. E. T. Chapman and M. H. Smith, was read.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 3. —C. H. Gregory, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Manufacture and Wear of Rails,' by Mr. C. P. Sandberg.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Jan. 17 and 24.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On Faraday as a Discoverer,' by Prof. J. Tyndall. These two lectures have been published in a volume, and will come under notice in our reviewing columns.

Feb. 14.—Sir H. Holland in the chair.—'On Vanadium, one of the Trivalent Group of Elements,' by Mr. H. E. Roscoe.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—March 4.—W. Hawes, Esq., Chairman of the Council, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Technical Education,' by Mr. J. Randall.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| MON. | Asiatic, 3.—'Chinese Music,' Rev. E. W. Syle. |
| | Statistical 4.—Anniversary. |
| | Entomological, 7. |
| TUES. | Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge. |
| | Horticultural, 3.—'Meeting and Lecture.' |
| | Royal Institution, 3.—'Historical Portraiture,' Mr. Schaff. |
| | Statistical, 8.—'Agricultural Statistics, United Kingdom,' Mr. Caird. |
| | Engineers, 8.—'Manufacture and Wear of Rails.' |
| | Anthropological, 8.—'Europeans in America,' Mr. McGregor Allan. |
| WED. | Society of Arts, 8.—'Railway Management,' Mr. Fairlie. |
| | Literature, 8.—'Education and Literature,' Rev. A. Mosley. |
| | 'Old English Agriculture,' Rev. O. Cockayne. |
| | 'Domestic Life, Chichester, 17th Cent.,' Rev. M. Walcott. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Historical Portraiture,' Mr. Schaff. |
| | Chemical, 8.—'Artificial Urea,' Prof. Kolbe; 'Manufacture of Glass,' Mr. Chance. |
| | Royal, 8. |
| | Linnæan, 8.—'Specific Differences between <i>Primula veris</i> , &c.,' Mr. Darwin. |
| | Antiquaries, 8.—'Flint Instruments,' Mr. Hughes; 'The Whitten Tree,' Mr. Akerman. |
| FRI. | Philological, 7.—'English Orthography,' Mr. Martineau; a Paper, Dr. Wagner. |
| | Society of Arts, 8.—'Bleaching Properties of Chlorine, &c.,' Dr. Grace Calvert. (Casor Lecture.) |
| | Royal Institution, 8.—'Alloys,' Prof. Matthiessen. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Non-Metallic Elements,' Prof. Roscoe. |

FINE ARTS

The Recumbent Effigies in Northamptonshire. By Albert Hartshorne. Parts I. and II. A Series of Photographs from Scale Drawings by the Author, with Descriptions. (Cundall & Fleming.)

It was well for Sir William de Goldingham, Knight, that Christiana le Latimer held a rent-charge of 25s. on his estate at Rushton, Northamptonshire. But for this and certain scutages levied in the neighbourhood, we had little chance of learning what was the family name of the knight whose effigy in Rushton Church illustrates, by the pomeys on its knees, the earliest stage of plate-armour, and, by the tongs-shaped spring which passes through a staple attached to the side of the mail coif, marks a considerable advance in personal defence to have taken place between its execution, c. 1296, and the earlier custom of tying the camail with a thong, which obtained when the monument of William Marshall II. was wrought for the Temple Church, London, c. 1230. Sir John de Botiler (Butler), at St. Bride's, Glamorganshire, in 1285, has no pomeys, but a basinet of plate on his head, which is not covered by the mail. In 1227, Sir John de Bitton, of Bitton, Somerset, has no plate-armour at all. Sir John d'Aubernoun I. of Stoke d'Aubernoun, Surrey, resembles the Rushton knight, but has a richer costume, although he died about 1277, or twenty years before this De Goldingham. Hence, after all, we are by no means sure the figure is not that of Sir Hugh de Goldingham of the previous generation. There are no armorials on the shield, there is no inscription on this tomb; yet his taxes, and a solitary lawsuit with

one of the universal Bassets, preserve the name, and enable us to designate a very interesting study of costume as it existed in England at a period which has not unwisely been accepted as a golden one for Art, and is unusually rich in history. When the Rushton knight died was the year of the battle of Dunbar, while the "Malleus," as they called Edward the First, was hammering the Scots together in a manner which in the end was much more profitable to them than to himself. The Stone of Scone was brought to Westminster while this tomb was being wrought,—indeed, on its journey thither, passed the grave of Sir William,—and rested in the abbey until Oliver the Protector, the sole ruler who took the Bible in his hand, brought it out, and was installed upon it in the hall of Richard the Second.

This effigy of the knight of Rushton is one of those cross-legged figures which were at one time supposed, because of that attitude, to represent Crusaders, whereas now this notion is exploded by better knowledge, one item of which was early gained by the observation of cross-legged ladies' effigies. In such interesting memorials the county of Northampton abounds, and we cannot doubt that the student of history will gladly—for many, if not most, of such works are unquestionably portraits—see more solidly than in the mind's eye the famous men of old.

The statue of Sir Robert de Vere is of interest. He was a member of that great house which sank in shame in the foul days of Charles the Second, so that even Grammont reproached him—this was Aubrey, twentieth Earl of Oxford, of the race of Vere. Sir Robert Vere was a nephew of Aubrey, the winner of the earldom, son of the able and valiant constable of Gisors, and famous in life and by his death in St. Louis's woful battle of Mansoura. He was standard-bearer to William-with-the-long-Sword the Second, and was especially described by Matthew Paris (1250) as "a noble knight"; he was also famous in song. "There perished his body, and his soul went rejoicing to God," Sir Robert de Vere wears a long surcoat, that is well draped about his body and legs, has no plate-armour, but a complete suit of banded, not, as Mr. Hartshorne writes, "chain" mail. Thus this effigy is valuable in history, and for its costume; in Art it is equally important in showing the spirit of the design and the imperfect craftsmanship of its day.

Sometimes the workmanship of a memorial portrait in marble or stone casts reflected light on the date of the effigy itself. Thus the statue of Sir Walter Treylli, in Woodford Church, is later in style than pertained to 1290, when the knight died. Dame Alianora, his wife, doubtless had the effigy carved in wood by an artist who was far more skilful than the sculptor of any of the above-named knights. The style of her own costume, on the tomb figure which lies beside that of her husband, agrees with the date of her death in 1316; but there seems to us no reason for agreeing with Mr. Hartshorne in the belief that Sir Walter's costume in its details is of somewhat later date than 1290.

As to details of costume, this publication has the utmost value. Thus we get the owche or mantle-brooch of Katherine Greene, Lowick Church, and the embroideries on the edge of her cote-hardie, the richly decorated seam on her husband's tilting helmet, the jewelry of his orle or helmet-wreath; to say nothing of the curious inscription that was placed above his forehead "IHC, NAZA," the straps of his armour, the rich decorations of his baldric, and the delicately beautiful ornaments on the edges

of his greaves. From the same church appear the effigies of Sir John Germane and Lady Mary Mordaunt (1718, 1705), both questionable characters of their day. We have the patterns of the dress of Dame Treylli. The so-called effigy of Sir John de Lyons, knight, in Worth Church, is one of the quaintest of its kind, which shows that extraordinary garment, the *cyclas*, which appears also, and not otherwise, in the figures of Sir John de Ifield, Ifield, Sussex; Sir John de Creke, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire; Sir John d'Aubernoun II, Stoke d'Aubernoun, Surrey; Humphrey de Bohun, Hereford Cathedral; the Clehonge knight, Clehonge, Herefordshire; John of Eltham, Westminster Abbey; Sir John de Northwood, Minster, Sheppy; Sir Oliver de Ingham, Ingham, Norfolk; Sir Laurence de Paveley, Paulerspury, Northamptonshire; and Sir William de Hinton, Hinton-in-the-Hedges.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

AMONG the candidates for the Chair of Anatomy in the Royal Academy, to the vacancy in which we recently referred, is Mr. John Marshall, Professor of Surgery in University College, London, and well known to the artistic profession on account of his lectures on artistic anatomy, delivered at the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Marshall has in hand a richly-illustrated work on Anatomy for the use of Painters, founded on these lectures. The lecturer is a deft draughtsman, and freely uses his skill before his audiences.

The collection of engraved British Portraits, to which we referred some time since as now being formed at South Kensington, and to which it is so desirable that possessors of private plates should present impressions of their treasures, is getting on well. A certain number of valuable gifts of the kind indicated have been received, and the collection is enriched by their means.

Mr. Millais will probably contribute to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition—1. 'Rosalind and Celia in the Forest': a picture unfinished last year. 2. Two old Greenwich Pensioners looking by lantern-light at the Tomb of Nelson in the Crypt of St. Paul's. The light is placed in a moulding just below the name of the Admiral, and sends its rays upon the inscription and the faces of those who read it. 3. Swift's 'Stella,' holding letters in her hand, and standing by an escutcheon. Half in thought, she looks at the spectator with steadfast, dreaming eyes. 4. Portraits of three young ladies.

At the South Kensington Museum, in the new refreshment-rooms, three chambers have been appropriated to as many individuals or firms of decorators. These are, for the central and larger room, Mr. Gamble, a pupil of the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes and student under the Art-Department. This gentleman's as yet sole executed portion of his task has been the series of enormous windows, two of which are filled with designs painted like transparencies on linen for the guidance of the glass colourer. The middle window is completed in painted glass. It is because a large portion of this very costly work remains imperfect that we address ourselves to the subject with an earnest remonstrance against its continuance in the present feeble and unsatisfactory manner. The general notion of the designer has been borrowed, as were many windows of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from Raphael's arabesques of the Vatican, and consists of scroll-work on a whitish ground of semi-opaque glass, generally with architectural borders, and with entablatures of a pretending character. However effective to the untrained eye, and admissible in a corrupted style of architecture, these decorations are illogical and undesirable. Nevertheless, we dismiss these higher considerations, and judge Mr. Gamble's "ornaments" by their own standard, which, at least, demands spirited treatment for the scrolls and their little pictures, and, as the principle of execution adopted is pictorial,—which is nothing without good drawing,—good drawing. Now, not only are

the ser-
in com-
tures i-
the eye
grisail-
chamb-
marking
is desir-
poor w-
chroma-
the eye
facture
with c-
Marsh-
organ-
Those
in adm-
'The M-
over on-
bition
M. Dav-
No. 20-
that be-
compris-
last year
of the
a gold
was of
of the
in Fran-
circum-
French
in the
Mess-
7th inst-
Messrs.
were im-
stead, at
105 guine-
of Henr-
Third I-
Mr. T.
401 gs.
200 gs.
Stones,
PHILH-
ter, Mr. W-
Square, Ro-
Beethoven
Ellis (Chen-
led, and
Schumann
Subscription
Single Ticket
IRISH
Miss BER-
St. James's
Viscount H-
Moore's Mo-
son, 12.
MR. REE-
PHILHAR-
will play E-
Mendelssohn
from 'Ant-
12, at all M-
SCHUMAI-
SCHUMAI-
Beethoven
in Volkst-
for Clarinet
H.M. Politt
Middle, Dra-
Street, and
Square.
CONCE-
of the w-
can hard-
perform-
and 'Ma-
former w-
the comp-
Cook &
(No. 7),
some deg-
which was
tion of t-
singular s-
The
affords an
even com-
dilatory,
work, wh-
phrase ru-

the scrolls feeble and commonplace, and their effect in composition weak, but the colouring of the pictures is hard, heavy and crude; and the drawing of the figures in those pictures, as well as in the grisaille, is clumsy, rude and bad. As the other chambers are yet unfinished, we refrain from remarking upon them further than to write that if it is desired to show the difference between fine and poor work in glass, whether as regards design, chromatics, drawing, beauty and harmony before the eye in art, together with admirable manufacture in glass, the lights which have been filled with *cinq-cents* decorations by Messrs. Morris, Marshall & Faulkner are as sweet music to the mere organ-grinding.

Those readers of the *Athenæum* who joined us in admiring the fine qualities of M. Legros's picture, 'The Martyrdom of St. Stephen,' which was placed over one of the doors of the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866,—a level of honour it shared with M. Daubigny's magnificent 'Moonrise' (see *Athen.*, No. 2013, pp. 711, 712),—will be pleased to learn, that being with another picture by the same artist comprised in the Exposition des Beaux Arts, Paris, last year, the author received from the authorities of the "Beaux Arts" the distinguished honour of a gold medal, on account of his work, which medal was of unusual importance last year. At the close of the Exposition, the picture was, as is the practice in France, exhibited apart, and with honourable circumstances; next it was purchased by the French Government; and, finally, is now hanging in the Luxembourg, in the best company.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold, on the 7th inst., a collection of pictures, the property of Messrs. H. Graves & Co., of which the following were important items: Crome, An English Homestead, and The Outskirts of a Wood, near Norwich, 105 guineas (Rowbotham).—Reynolds, Portraits of Henry, Tenth Earl of Pembroke, and of Charles, Third Duke of Richmond, 120 gs. (Croxford).—Mr. T. Faed, A Flower from Paddy's Land, 401 gs. (Lloyd).—J. Phillip, La Gloria, small, 200 gs. (Wallis).—Mr. Creswick, The Stepping-Stones, 200 gs. (same).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Fifty-sixth Season.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—FIRST CONCERT, March 16, Hanover Square Rooms. Symphonies: Schubert's unfinished in E Minor; Beethoven, No. 4, in B Flat; Overtures: Euryanthe (Weber); Elie (Cherubini); Concert-stick (Schumann), first time in England; and Rondo in B Minor, Mendelssohn. Pianoforte: Madame Schumann. Vocalists: Mdlle. Carola and Mr. Vernon Rigby. Subscriptions, Four Guineas and Three Guineas and a Half. Single Tickets, 15s.—L. Cook, Addison & Co. 63, New Bond Street.

IRISH CONCERT.—Next Tuesday, St. Patrick's Night.—Miss BERRY-GREENING'S THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT at St. James's Hall.—Patrons, The Marquis of Donegal and the Viscount Bangor.—Band of the Coldstream. Artists of eminence. Mccr's Melodist. Lover's Songs.—Commence at Eight. Admission, 1s.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THURSDAY, March 19.—Orchestral and Choral. Herr Joachim will play Beethoven's Violin Concerto and Bach's 'Chaconne'—Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' Music-Selection from 'Antigone' and 'Edipus'.—Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s., at all Music-sellers.

SCHUMANN EVENINGS.—HERRSCHLOSSER'S THIRD SCHUMANN EVENING ON THURSDAY, March 19, at Eight, Beethoven Rooms, 27, Harley Street. Trio in G Minor, Stücke in Violoncello and Piano—Mührlen Erzahlungen, in Clarinet, Viola and Piano—Quartett in E Flat (by desire), H. Kollitzer, Wiener Pape, Dabbert, and Schlosser. Vocalist, Mdlle. Drasid.—Tickets, 7s. 6d., at Chappell's, 50, New Bond Street, and of Herr Schlosser, 9, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square.

CONCERTS.—There seems no limit to the music of the week at the time present, though the season can hardly be said to have begun. The repetition performances of Dr. Bennett's 'Woman of Samaria' and 'May Queen' have taken place. Since the former work was brought forward at Birmingham, the composer has added to his score (Lamborn Cook & Co.) two numbers. The first, a chorus (No. 7), by its brilliancy of key and of rhythm in some degree relieves the *Cantata* of its monotony, which was felt to be an objection. But the selection of the Bible words, with their mixture of singular and plural,

Therefore with joy, shall ye draw water, &c.

And thine ears, &c.

affords another proof of the carelessness with which even composers at once so thoughtful, and so dilatory, as Dr. Bennett will set themselves to work, when they have "to add and to eke," as the phrase runs. The second addition (No. 12), the

quartett, 'God is a Spirit,' is a piece of dry head-work as compared with the chorus just mentioned. The *Cantata*, considered as a whole, is patchy. This need not, and should not, have been the case had Dr. Bennett, commissioned so long as he was beforehand for the Birmingham Festival, duly respected time, circumstance, and his own well-deserved reputation as a composer. The anxiety and the burden which such proceedings impose on executants are, of course, beneath the consideration of all save real men of genius. Sir Walter Scott could be honourably punctual in fulfilling his literary engagements.

At Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concert* Schumann's Symphony in C major was performed, and Madame Schumann played.—At Monday's *Popular Concert* was given Schubert's Pianoforte Trio in E flat; a work (as a critic in the *Times* justly remarks) unreasonably diffuse and inconsistent, especially in its last movement. But while quoting, with the fullest assent, the opinion of our contemporary, we totally demur to the coupling of the names of Schubert and Schumann. The first was full of fancies, which, owing to incomplete experience and science, he failed to set forth; the second (to quote a wit), "thought he was thinking," and wrote—we must maintain—without ideas, though not without sturdy ambition.

Mr. Joseph Barnby's Concert had a most interesting programme; so, too, had Mr. H. Leslie's Thursday's Concert of English Song, though "with a difference." It is something—and a good thing—to have a ballad concert without Claribel-ware—trashy words set to trashy music.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday 'The Merchant of Venice' was revived, the part of *Shylock* being supported by Mr. Phelps, as usual, but advertised on alternate nights to be relieved by Mr. Barry Sullivan. What, however, made the revival remarkable, and attracted a full house, was the introduction of the Carnival from 'The Doge of Venice,' which so far converted the performance into a spectacle.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Dillon completes this week his engagement here; during the last he has performed his celebrated character of *Belphegor*, which he still invests with all that pathos of which he is master. He has also appeared as *Beverly*, in 'The Gamester,' and as *Othello*. Altogether, his reputation has been raised by his recent performances.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—A new farce, by Mr. T. J. Williams, was produced on Saturday. It is entitled 'A Silent Protector,' and is remarkable for its subtlety and ingenuity. Probably it was suggested by an actual occurrence. A young lady named *Lilian Gray* (Miss Lydia Foote), living at a distance from her friends, is so persecuted by admirers that she is made to feel her need of protection. She therefore pretends to be a married woman, and, to give a colour to the assertion, hangs over the mantelpiece of her chamber a portrait, which she states is that of her husband, but which she has really purchased at a broker's shop. This is the "silent protector" intended by the title of the piece. In due time the original of the picture makes his appearance in the person of Mr. *Quantin Quickfidget* (Mr. Hare), a gentleman of good family, but in difficulties, who, being pursued by a sheriff's officer, seeks a refuge in the lady's apartment. He soon recognizes his own likeness, and, after an explanation, is accepted by the lovely *Lilian* as her husband indeed. The farce, like most of Mr. Williams's pieces, acted with a brilliancy of effect due to the lively dialogue and rapid action, and had the merit of introducing Mr. Hare as a young and vivacious actor, to the surprise of those who have only been accustomed to witness him in staid and elderly characters. The theatre was full.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE Gye and Mapleson opera coalition seems to have come to naught, since Mr. Mapleson is now announcing the commencement of his season at Drury Lane.

A Correspondent who inquires about Mr. Dickens's opera, 'The Village Coquettes,' is

hereby reminded that the book was written for the St. James's Theatre, when the same was under Braham's short-lived management, and was set to music by Mr. John Hullah.—The song, 'Autumn Leaves,' is one of its composer's best songs, not forgetting his 'Three Fishers.'

The secretaries of the *New Ancient Concerts*, we are told in the *Orchestra*, have resigned their appointments ere entering on them.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's 'Ancient Mariner' has been produced at Torquay with success.—Mr. Costa's 'Naaman' at Edinburgh, with Mdlle. Tietjens, Messrs. Cummings and Santley in the principal parts. The success, we are assured by the *Orchestra*, was complete.

Signor Pinsuti, we are told by the *Gazette Musicale*, has given a successful new ballet, 'Il Sogno d'Ines,' at Genoa.

M. Bizet's opera, 'La Jolie Fille de Perth,' has been revived at the Théâtre Lyrique. This composer, we believe, has a future.—There are tales in the air, that M. Auber has been invited to write yet one more opera, and has answered sardonically that, his great age considered, the score must come from Montmartre. There has never been a more remarkable example of musical energy than his; but he began to present his works to the public at an age when other composers, no less famous, have "lain themselves down to die," exhausted by their precocity.

Another tale in the air! There are three Dublin Professors of Music, each of them a man of rank, who are contending for the honour and glory of knighthood, as bestowed in the days of him whom Moore called "Sir John Pianoforte Stevenson." Why,—in the interest of common sense and art, may every one ask,—should any musician wish for "a handle to his name"?

If there be such an impossibility as a theatrical promise kept in Paris as to date, the new 'Hamlet' should by this time have appeared at the Grand Opéra.

Mr. Benedict's 'St. Cecilia' is to be produced, for the first time in Germany, at Schwerin, with Mdlle. Orgeni as principal singer. The music there is now under the care of the Baron Alfred de Wolzogen, one of the most accomplished amateurs who has ever made music heard in Europe.

There is to be a festival at Grenoble, to inaugurate a new equestrian statue of Napoleon the First. This is to be conducted by M. Berlioz. His 'Harold' Symphony, we perceive, has made an irruption into the classical boundaries of the Gewandhaus Concerts, at Leipzig.

Mrs. George Combe, daughter of Mrs. Siddons, wife of the celebrated phrenologist and lecturer,—associated with him in his labours on this and on the other side of the Atlantic,—died a few days since, at a very advanced age. She was a woman who, like her cousins, might have achieved literary popularity, had she not placed her standard high—out of respect, it may be, to the great Kemble name inherited by them.

The death of the Dutch Ambassador, the urbane and popular Baron Bentinck, must not pass without a word here in commemoration of his distinction as a liberal patron of music, and an amateur performer more than ordinarily accomplished.

MISCELLANEA

Delitzsch's *Biblical Psychology*.—Will you allow me space to reply to the letter of a "Scotch Divinity Student," who, in your paper of the 29th ult., makes an onslaught on my translation of Dr. Delitzsch's 'Biblical Psychology.' The microscopic pains which your Correspondent has taken to detect faults in my volume might have enabled him to see that my original must have been a different edition from his, and that hence such variations arise as at page 489. It is not attributing to myself any extraordinary familiarity with German and English typography, and modes of expression, when I point out, that to mistake the algebraic symbol printed in small italics thus—"x" for Christ, or the German "lat. Vatern" for "later Fathers,"—was simply impossible to me. Nor is it at all likely that I could have deliberately written such nonsense as the following: "Our Father's name is an *objectum vocis non articulatæ*

preconium as an equivalent for "Unsere Alten nennen das ein *objectivum*," &c., although these mistakes do certainly appear in the volume. But it might have been expected that either the candour or the intelligence even of a "Scotch Divinity Student" should suggest an explanation of these and similar blunders,—not only more charitable, but more probable, than the assumption of my deliberate ignorance. I have destroyed my MS., but I cannot doubt, for instance, that my "x" was taken by the printer for "at," and my "latin" for "later," and "Our Father's name it" for "Our Father's name is." The responsibility of leaving such mistakes uncorrected I undoubtedly bear; but no ingenuous reader who wishes to attain to the general meaning of that "clear and simple" (!) book, the 'Biblical Psychology,' will find himself thrown out by verbal slips, either of type or pen, such as your Correspondent has been able to collect, nor by oversights, which are more easy to commit than to explain, as the single translation of "nerves" for "nieren," or "selfsame" for "seltsame." Other references I am content to leave. It is, on the whole, complimentary to a laborious work (for such I have found it) that captious criticism should limit itself to its words only, and find such errors as these all at which it can carp. The very great and confessed obscurity of the original has often induced me, for the sake of giving the author's meaning, and not my conjecture, to be inelegantly literal in my translation. But I believe that, on the whole, I have done what justice was likely to be done to the learned Dr. Delitzsch in an English dress.

THE TRANSLATOR OF DELITZSCH'S
'BIBLICAL PSYCHOLOGY.'

Musical Composers and Music Publishers.—In your impression of last Saturday there appeared a paragraph under this heading, signed "A. R." We hasten to fill up the blanks left by your Correspondent by avowing ourselves the publishers referred to; and we can assure "A. R." that, despite his puerile threats, we have positive pleasure in completing an *exposé* which he seems to think we should dread so much. The facts are simply these. "A. R." is a Mr. R., residing in Chancery Lane (a locality not generally associated with the Muses), who, some years ago, asked us to publish a song for him. In a weak moment (ever after regretted) we consented, and the song was printed. We appear to have sold at the time some two dozen copies, presumably to the author's friends, as he was quite unknown to the public; then it quietly subsided, and remained literally "on the shelf." Its existence after a lapse of years was probably unknown to some of our assistants, who had entered the house since its brief and not remarkable career had virtually terminated; and it would appear from your Correspondent's complaint that, on inquiry being made (most probably at the author's instigation, and with ulterior views), the reply was either that it was unknown, or that no copies were to be found; whereas, on taking stock lately, the remainder of the copies left on sale was discovered; and this is the "extraordinary conduct" on which "A. R." dilates in so exaggerated a manner. That your Correspondent has any real grievance to justify the grossly libellous remarks contained in his letter we utterly deny. That the forgetfulness, or probably the want of information, on the part of an assistant (which might occur to any publisher in reference to an obsolete work), should have lost "A. R." the sale of a copy of his song, seeing its aggregate sale was so small, we deeply deplore; but we cannot too strongly protest against the unwarrantable view he has taken of the matter, and that, too, after an explanation had been given him. Our solicitors have instructions to deal with "A. R." as regards the settlement of his account; and we request that as you gave publicity to "A. R.'s" reckless innuendoes, you will print this letter in *extenso*. In conclusion, we must be allowed on our part to add "a caution" to publishers in their dealings with unsuccessful authors of this genus.

METZLER & Co.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. S. M.—J. C.—J. B. L.—received.

Erratum.—P. 369, col. 2, line 30, for "Handbook of Somerset, Wells and Dorset," read *Wills*.

NEW BOOKS.

On 'ECCE HOMO.' By the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THE MAN OF BIRTH and the WOMAN of the PEOPLE. By MARIA SCHWARTZ. 3 vols. post 8vo. (Next week.)

THE STARLING. By Norman Macleod, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

"Dr. Macleod possesses many of the best qualities which make a novelist. His keen insight and power of analysis enable him to draw, not mere stock characters, but real living men and women. In many respects, especially in the way in which he draws the lower Scotch orders, Dr. Macleod reminds us of George Eliot. He has the same gift, if we may so call it, of ventriloquism,—of really reporting what people do say. But above his artistic power, we value the spirit of the tale. Such a story as this, with the fine many character of the Sergeant, ought in these days of vice sensationalism to be doubly welcomed. We emphatically commend it to our readers."—*Westminster Review*.

THE WIZARD of the MOUNTAIN. By WILLIAM GILBERT, Author of 'Dr. Austin's Guest,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"Mr. Gilbert is one of the few real story-tellers left to us. He possesses an art almost lost to the other followers of his craft—the art of making us believe in his thorough sincerity as an artist. As a romantic psychologist he has no rival."—*London Review*.

LIVES of INDIAN OFFICERS, illustrative of the History of the Civil and Military Services of India. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of 'The History of the War in Afghanistan,' &c. 3 vols. demy 8vo. 31s.

"We say at once that more admirably-written and interesting narratives are scarcely to be found in any literature. . . . Mr. Kaye's 'Lives of Indian Officers' will take a place among the standard books of England."—*Athenæum*.

THE CHRIST of HISTORY. By John YOUNG, LL.D. New and Enlarged Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE DISCIPLE; and other Poems. By GEORGE MACDONALD, Author of 'Within and Without,' &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

STUDIES of CHARACTER from the OLD TESTAMENT. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS from 'GOOD WORDS.' By HENRY ROGERS, Author of 'The Eclipse of Faith.' Crown 8vo. 5s.

Contents.
1. Thoughts for the New Year.
2. Novel Antiquities.
3. Christianity Vindicated from alleged Tendencies to Persecution.
4. The Story of John Huss.
5. Sketch of the Life of the late Samuel Fletcher.

6. Some Thoughts on Prose Composition.
7. On Public Executions.
8. Dialogue on Strikes and Lock outs.
9. Railway Accidents, and Chief Securities against them.
10. Les Apôtres.

POEMS WRITTEN for a CHILD. By TWO FRIENDS. With Illustrations. 32mo. cloth gilt. 2s. 6d.

"Happy the children to whom such a bright, healthy volume comes. Happy, too, the children of older growth that are fortunate enough to chance on 'Poems Written for a Child' at their bookstellers'; and, having carried it home in their pocket, assist in its exposition by some capable flame-haired commentator."—*Churchman*.

WEEK-DAY SERMONS. By R. W. DALE, M.A. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"On a former occasion we spoke of Mr. Dale's preaching powers in terms of high commendation. We are bound to say that this little volume fully justifies all that we then said. We can only recommend our readers to lay Mr. Dale's 'Week-Day Sermons' in stock as soon as may be. For reading aloud, and exciting friendly discussion, we hardly know any modern book like it."—*The Scotsman and the Contemporary Review*.

A FRENCH COUNTRY FAMILY. By Madame DE WITT. Translated by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"Madame de Witt is a charming painter of the nature and ways of well-cultured children, and the Author of 'John Halifax' has done good service in giving us this English version of a book which will delight the inmates of our nurseries."—*Athenæum*.

SCRIPTURE PORTRAITS; and other Miscellanies. From the Published Writings of A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"A volume of extracts, valuable in themselves for vigour of thought and purity of style, and useful as helping to popularize the works of one of the most celebrated of modern churchmen."—*Globe*.

"It may justly be called 'The Beauties of Dean Stanley' in a neat and commodious form."—*Literary Churchman*.

CHRIST and CHRISTENDOM; being the Boyle Lectures for 1867. By E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Professor of Divinity, King's College. Demy 8vo. 12s.

The Boyle Lectures for 1867 will stand not unworthily by the side of those produced by Prof. Plumptre's most eminent predecessors. In them he displays, with rare force and constant readiness, all the resources of a free scholar, a keen critic, and an eloquent writer."—*Athenæum*.

ESSAYS. By Dora Greenwell. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Contents.
1. Our Single Women.—2. Hardened in Good.—3. Prayer.—4. Popular Religious Literature.—5. Christians as Lovers.

"We highly value all the Essays for their good sense, fine feeling and hearty religiousness, and for the freshness and vigour of their style. Together they form one of the most spirited and pleasant of defenses of Christian philanthropy which have lately issued from the press."—*Nonconformist*.

STRAHAN & Co. 56, Ludgate-hill.

ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

VERSIONS of the HOLY GOSPELS in Gothic. A.D. 380; Anglo-Saxon, 900; Wycliffe, 1380; and Tyndale, 1535, in parallel columns, with Preface, Notes, &c. By Rev. Dr. BOSWORTH and G. WARING. 8vo. above 600 pages. cloth, 12s. 6d. A very low price has been fixed, to ensure an extended sale among students and higher schools.

REV. DR. BOSWORTH'S COMPENDIOUS ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 8vo. closely printed in treble columns, 12s. cloth.

REV. W. BARNES'S ANGLO-SAXON DELECTUS; serving as a First Class-Book to the Language. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

E. J. VERNON'S GUIDE to ANGLO-SAXON; a GRAMMAR founded on Rask's; with Reading-Lessons in Verse and Prose, &c. 12mo. 5s. cloth.

REV. W. BARNES'S PHILOGICAL GRAMMAR, grounded upon English, and formed from a Comparison of more than Sixty Languages; being an Introduction to the Science of Grammar of all Languages, especially English, Latin and Greek. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

REV. W. BARNES'S VIEW of the ROOTS and STEMS of the ENGLISH as a TEUTONIC TONGUE. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. cloth.

BENJ. THORPE'S ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA. Third Edition. (Nearly ready.) London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

SECOND EDITION, revised, 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s., or large paper, post 8vo. cloth, 1s. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY of KING ARTHUR and of the KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE. Compiled by Sir THOMAS MALORY, Knt. Edited from the Edition of 1484, with Introduction and Notes, by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A. The storehouse of the Legends used by our Painters and Poets during the last few years. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

A handsome vol. 8vo. pp. 408, with many Engravings, cloth, 14s.

HISTORY of the VIOLIN, and other INSTRUMENTS played on with a BOW, from the Earliest Times to the Present; and also an Account of the principal Makers. By W. SANDYS, F.S.A. and A. FORSTER. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 388, cloth, 10s. 6d.

AN INDEX to PRINTED PEDIGREES, contained in County and Local Histories, the Herald's Visitation, and in the more important Genealogical Collections. By CHARLES BRIDGER. Containing more than 15,000 References; an indispensable book to those engaged in Genealogical pursuits, information may be got in a few minutes which otherwise might take days to find. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, thick fcap. 4to. elegantly printed by Whittingham, extra cloth, 12s.

ENGLAND AS SEEN BY FOREIGNERS in the Days of Elizabeth and James the First; comprising Translations of the Journals of the two Dukes of Wirtemberg in 1592 and 1610, both illustrative of Shakespeare; with Extracts from the Travels of Foreign Princes and others. With copious Notes, an Introduction, and Etchings. By WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE, of the British Museum. "A book replete both with information and amusement, furnishing a series of very curious pictures of England in the Old Time."—*Notes and Queries*. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Published this day, demy 4to. pp. 378, in double columns, cloth, 12s.

A DICTIONARY of the LANGUAGE of SHAKESPEARE. By the late SWYNFEN JERVIS Esq., of Dartington Hall, Stroudshire. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, post free, WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S FOREIGN MAP-CATALOGUES: a List of Maps, Atlases, Wall Maps, &c. published on the Continent. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

In a few days, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, ESSAYS, POLITICAL and MISCELLANEOUS. By BARNARD CRACROFT.

Contents of Vol. I. The Session of 1866. The State of Affairs in January, 1867. Analysis of the House of Commons in 1867. The Session of 1867.

SOCIAL ARTICLES:—Macaronism. Work. Praise. Vanity. The Talent of looking like a Fool with propriety. Jealousy. Hatred. Cruelty. Intellectual Playfulness. Englishmen's Arguments. Manuvers. Private Theatricals. County Balls. Landladies and Landresses. Man and Bee.

Contents of Vol. II. The Jews of Western Europe. Arabian Nights. Greek Anthology. Ovid as a Satirist. Plautus. Translation at Cambridge. On a Translation of Tacitus. Professor Conington's Homer. Professor Conington's Æneid. Howitt's translation into Latin. Sir Kingston James's Essay. M. Karner's Riemzi. The Etching Club. Macaronism. Professor Tyndall on Heat. Professor Tyndall on Sound. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Dreamthorp. Mr. Forsyth's Life of Cicero. The worldly Wisdom of Bacon. Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Robert Leslie Ellis. Madame de Tracy. Madame de Sévigné.

These Essays are reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, and other Journals.

London: Trübner & Co. 80, Paternoster-row, E.C.

SAMPSON LOW & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The SOCIAL LIFE of the CHINESE: a Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China. Condensed from the Work of the Rev. J. Doolittle. By the Rev. PAXTON HOOD. With above 100 illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth extra, bevelled boards, price 8s. 6d. [This day.]

The CHIMNEY CORNER. By Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Price 1s. Library Edition, 3s. 6d. [Tenth Thousand, this day.]

DAVID GRAY; and other Essays, chiefly on Poetry. By Robert BUCHANAN, Author of 'London Poems,' 'North Coast,' &c. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. 6s. "The book is one to possess as well as read, not only for the biographical essay on David Gray—an essay of much more than deep interest, of rare power, and a strange unimpassioned pathos—but also for certain passages of fine original criticism, occurring in essays thickly sprinkled, we admit, with foreign substances—on poetry, and the religion and aims which modern poets should put before them."—*Spectator*.

Second Edition of The VOYAGE ALONE: a Sail in the Yawl 'Rob Roy.' By JOHN MCGREGOR, Author of 'A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe.' With illustrations. Price 5s.

The EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN (the Rise and Fall of). By the COUNT ÉMILE DE KÉRATRY. Authorized Edition, with the Imperial Correspondence and Portraits. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TWO THOUSAND MILES on HORSEBACK; or, Sante Fi and Back: a Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. By JAMES F. MELINE. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By William D. Howells, Author of 'Venetian Life.' 1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

DE JOINVILLE'S LIFE of SAINT LOUIS the KING. The Bayard Edition. Choicely printed at the Chiswick Press, with Vignette, bound flexible cloth, gilt edges.

BAYARD EDITIONS. 2s. 6d. each.—

THE STORY of the CHEVALIER BAYARD. By M. De Berville.

DE JOINVILLE'S SAINT LOUIS the KING.

THE ESSAYS of ABRAHAM COWLEY.

ABDALLAH; or, the Four-Leaved Shamrock. By Édouard Laboulaye.

"The Bayard Series" is a perfect marvel of cheapness, and of exquisite taste in the binding and getting up. We hope and believe that these delicate morsels of choice literature will be widely and gratefully welcomed."—*Nonconformist*.

The SILENT HOUR: Essays for Sunday Reading, Original and Selected. By the Author of 'The Gentle Life.' Small post, choicely printed on toned paper, bevelled boards, 6s.

The SHADY SIDE and the SUNNY SIDE: Two Tales of New England. By COUNTRY PASTORS' WIVES. Cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

IN PREPARATION.

LIFE, LETTERS, and POSTHUMOUS WORKS of FREDRIKA BREMER. Edited by her Sister, CHARLOTTE BREMER. Translated from the Swedish by EMILY NONNEN.

The BLACK COUNTRY and its GREEN BORDER-LAND. By ELIHU BURRITT. 8vo.

ARTISTS and ARABS; or, Sketches in Sunshine. By Henry BLACKBURNE, Author of 'Travelling in Spain.' With numerous illustrations. 8vo.

A NEW NOVEL by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE. 3 vols.

COUSIN JACK: a Domestic Novel. By a New Writer. 2 vols.

NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS, Now Ready at all Libraries.

DR. MUSPRATT'S PATIENTS. By Dutton Cook. Post 8vo. 8s.

"What cabinet pictures are in the domain of fine art Mr. Cook's minor tales are amongst works of prose fiction; and of his peculiar merits in this special department of author craft, we have seen no better specimen than 'Dr. Muspratt's Patients.'"—*Athenæum*.

BENTINCK'S TUTOR. By the Author of 'Lost Sir Massingberd.' 2 vols. post 8vo. 10s.

"Displays great skill in sketching characters with light touches, a genial spirit, wit and humour, and occasionally quite a poetic power of description."—*Illustrated London News*.

NORWOOD. By Henry Ward Beecher, D.D. 3 vols.

"A book which no one who has learned for other reasons to respect Dr. Beecher should omit to read. It is sufficiently successful, even as a work of fiction, to be a surprise to those who previously knew Mr. Beecher only in another capacity. All the character is well drawn, and the general handling shows an insight which goes far to console us for the missing art of *conteur*. Some of the little episodes are admirable; the anecdotes of old Pete, for instance."—*Contemporary Review*.

GUARDIAN ANGEL. By Professor Holmes, Author of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.' Second Edition. 2 vols.

"Let all novels be laid aside until 'The Guardian Angel' be read. It is full of wit and wisdom and interest, and, indeed, all those good qualities which most novels are without."—*Illustrated Times*.

Preparing for publication, early in April, in One Volume, super-royal 8vo. cloth extra, (PRICE TWO GUINEAS),

THE ROYAL COOKERY BOOK

(LE LIVRE DE CUISINE),

By JULES GOUFFÉ, Chef de Cuisine of the Paris Jockey Club.

TRANSLATED AND ADAPTED FOR ENGLISH USE

By ALPHONSE GOUFFÉ, Head Pastrycook to Her Majesty the Queen.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

Large Plates beautifully Printed in Colours

AND

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE WOODCUTS.

The *PAIL MALL GAZETTE*, in reviewing the original French work, says:—"Jules Gouffé, the most renowned *officier de bouche* of the present day, has written, and Messrs. Hachette have published, by far the ablest and most complete work on Cookery that has ever been submitted to the gastronomic world. It is difficult to say which is most admirable, the eminent good sense and thorough knowledge of his subject displayed by the great French cook, or the liberality, skill, and taste with which his compositions have been typified and illustrated by the great French publishers.... The recipes contained in M. Gouffé's work must be studied and performed in order to be appreciated as they deserve. In performing his task, M. Gouffé acknowledges with gratitude the assistance he has received from many eminent artists of the day, and more especially from his distinguished Brothers, Alphonse and Hippolyte, the elder of whom has for the last twenty-five years filled a high position at the Court of Queen Victoria, whilst the younger has for a like period directed the 'Interior' of Count Andrew Schouvaloff. Every assistance that can be rendered from pencil as well as pen the student of 'Le Livre de Cuisine' enjoys. It is impossible to speak too highly of the clearness of M. Gouffé's language, of the minuteness and exactitude of his directions, or of the marvellous *force* and beauty of the wood engravings and chromolithographs, by which he on all occasions illustrates his theory and his practice."

The *ATHENÆUM* says:—"The work is sumptuously produced. Each delicacy has been studied by the artist from nature. Apart from their scientific value, the coloured plates are charming works of art.... Within its covers are laid the mingled verdicts of the leading *chefs* of our time. Jules Gouffé is of a race of cooks. He has a profound sense of the dignity of his vocation.... Being a true and complete professor, Jules Gouffé can treat of the *Domestic Cuisine* as well as that of a Rothschild or a Herford. The first part of his immense labour—immense because every page has been distilled out of patient experience—might be read with infinite advantage in every English family of the middle class. Herein taste—and the finest taste—is in company with strict economy."

"Imposing in size, majestic in tone, it has illustrations and adornments which in their beauty make it a work of art, as it is of science."

The *SATURDAY REVIEW* says:—"M. Jules Gouffé is the author of this sumptuous volume. He has been moved to compose it by the sight of the unutterable platitudes into which the notabilities of culinary literature are constantly falling. It seems that the *serenum pecus* of imitators have found their way even as far as the kitchen, and have *ravalé la profession* so as to degrade it in the esteem of all true judges. M. Gouffé is an excellent guide, and we trust him thoroughly. Nor should the humble house-keeper be frightened at the sight of an *oiseau* which seems only fit for the luxuries of a West-end Club; *la cuisine de ménage* receives its due share of attention, and if transcendental dinners can be prepared from the formule therein contained, so may the simple repasts of Government clerks and commercial travellers. The whole realm of the kitchen will find in M. Gouffé's 'Livre de Cuisine' an irrefragable authority; and numerous illustrations in the way of chromolithographs, woodcuts, and even geometrical figures enable the novice, not only to distinguish between good and bad meat, but to lay the cloth tastefully, and to fold a napkin *comme il faut*."

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, LUDGATE-HILL.

NOTICE.—This day is published, No. VIII. for MARCH,
TINSLEYS' MAGAZINE.
 An Illustrated Monthly.
 Price One Shilling.
 CONDUCTED BY EDMUND YATES.

NOTICE.—This day is published,
The LIFE of DAVID GARRICK. From
 Original Family Papers and numerous Published and Unpublished Sources. By PERCY FITZGERALD. 3 vols. 8vo.

NOTES and SKETCHES of the PARIS EXHIBITION. By G. A. SALA, Author of 'My Diary in America,' &c. 1 vol. 15s. [Ready this day.]

The PILGRIM and the SHRINE; or, Passages from the Life and Correspondence of Herbert Ainslie, B.A. Cantab. In 3 vols. [Ready this day at every Library.]

The LAW: What I have Seen, What I have Heard, and What I have Known. By CYRUS JAY. In 1 vol. [Ready this day.]

A SAXON'S REMEDY for IRISH DISCONTENT. In 1 vol. [Ready this day.]

JOHNNY ROBINSON: the Story of the Childhood and School-Days of an "Intelligent Artisan." By the Author of 'Some Habits and Customs of the Working Classes.' 2 vols. [Ready this day at all Libraries.]

*Tinsley Brothers' New Novels,
 At all Libraries.*

The ADVENTURES of Dr. BRADY: a Novel. In 3 vols. By W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D.

The DEAR GIRL: a Novel. By Percy FITZGERALD, Author of 'Never Forgotten,' &c. In 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

NEIGHBOURS and FRIENDS: a New Novel. By the Hon. Mrs. HENRY WEYLAND CHETWIND, Author of 'Three Hundred a Year.' 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

The GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER: a Novel. By HENRY SUTHERLAND-EDWARDS, Author of 'The Three Louises,' &c. 2 vols. [Ready this day.]

LOVE, or MARRIAGE? a Novel. In 3 vols. By WILLIAM BLACK. [Ready this day.]

GIANT DESPAIR: a Novel. By Morley FARROW, Author of 'Hamperion the Financier,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

CHARLOTTE BURNEY: a Novel. By K. S. MACQUOID, Author of 'Hester Kirton,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

SINK or SWIM? a New Novel. By the Author of 'Recommended to Mercy,' &c. In 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

HIGH STAKES: the New Novel. By ANNIE THOMAS (Mrs. Pender Cudlip), Author of 'Called to Account,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

The PRETTY WIDOW: a Novel. By CHARLES H. ROSS. 2 vols. [Ready this day.]

NOTICE.—In a few days will be published, price 2s.
 A New and Cheaper Edition of
SWORD AND GOWN.
 By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' &c.

Also, on the same day, price 2s. a Cheap Edition of
The SAVAGE CLUB PAPERS.
 Illustrated.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

"Good words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

Sixpence Monthly, Illustrated,
GOOD WORDS.
 Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.

The January, February, and March Parts of GOOD WORDS contain the following among many other important contributions:—

By ALFRED TENNYSON—
 The Victim.
 1865-6.

By the DUKE of ARGYLL—
 Recent Speculations on Primeval Man. First Paper.

By the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE—
 "Ecce Homo." Complete in Three Parts.

By the BISHOP of LONDON—
 St. John's Connection with Christian History and Evidences.

By the AUTHOR of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN'—
 The Woman's Kingdom: a Love Story. Chaps. I.—VIII.

By CHARLES KINGSLEY—
 Christmas-Day.

By GEORGE MACDONALD—
 The Turn of the Year.
 Discipline.

By A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster—
 Palestine Exploration.
 The Past and the Future.

By HENRY ROGERS, Author of 'The Eclipse of Faith'—
 The Story of Erasmus. Two Papers.

By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.—
 A Striking Contrast.

By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.—
 Earthly Things and Things Heavenly.

By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.—
 Caverns and their Contents.

By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury—
 The Christian Conscience.

By JOHN CAIRD, D.D.—
 The Declining Influence of the Modern Pulpit.

The forthcoming Parts of this Year's Volume of
GOOD WORDS
 will include—

PEEPS at the FAR EAST. By Norman Macleod, D.D.

PAMPHLETS for the PEOPLE. By the Bishop of London.

THE DUTIES of a CITIZEN of a FREE STATE. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, F.R.S.

PAPERS by the Bishop of London.

The Continuation of the Duke of Argyll's New Treatise on PRIMEVAL MAN.

PAPERS on the POPE and the PAPACY. By Dean Stanley.

The Continuation of THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM. The new three-volume Story by the Author of 'John Halifax.'

GOOD WORDS is distinguished from all other magazines by being made up not of much of separate and isolated articles, as of papers which, while they have an immediate interest in themselves, form portions of valuable works, which will be completed within the one volume.

Every one who buys GOOD WORDS will thus have, at the end of the year, a handsome volume containing some half-a-dozen works which, it is not too much to say, could not be purchased separately under ten times the price.

There is here another illustration of the truth of the adage, "Union is Strength." For it is its large constituency of readers which alone enables GOOD WORDS to provide such literature at SIXPENCE A MONTH. And just as the number of purchasers is increased, so will the contributors be enabled still further to increase the attractions of the magazine. "With these explanations and promises," to quote the words of Dr. Macleod, "GOOD WORDS may be left to find their way to those good hearts that are ready to receive them. May they prove winning words to some, instructive and comforting words to others, and to all words of truth, wisdom, and love, so that after they have been uttered they may leave behind 'endless echoes.'"

STRAHAN & CO. Publishers.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait, 16s. cloth.

ON THE WING.

By the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

THE CORSET AND THE CRINOLINE.

Ready March 10th,

THE CORSET AND THE CRINOLINE.

A Book of Costumes and Modes.

With 60 Illustrations of the Changes of Fashion from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; with a Glance at the Industries and Manufactures connected with Modern Fashion.

London: S. O. BEETON; WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster-row.

INTERIOR OF ST. JUDE'S, BRIXTON.—The BUILDER of THIS WEEK, &c. or by post, 5d. contains fine View of Interior of New Church, East Brixton—History of the Castle and Town of Concy, with Illustration—Prof. Kerr on the Architectural—Waste, Want, and Work—Way Boards and Shareholders—Life and Death in large Town—Royal Scottish Academy—Competitions, Edinburgh, Government; and other Papers.—1, York-street, W.C.; and all Newsagents.

THE LATE DR. HUGH FALCONER. Now ready, in a splendid volume, 1,222 pp. profusely illustrated, price 25s.

PALEONTOLOGICAL MEMOIRS and NOTES of the late HUGH FALCONER, A.M. M.D. With Portrait and Biographical Sketch of the Author, Compiled and Edited By CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. F.R.S. For detailed Prospectus, see *Athenæum*, Feb. 8, page 197. London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, W.

Now ready, fully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.
HALF-HOURS WITH THE TELESCOPE: being a Popular Guide to the Use of the Telescope, as a means of Amusement and Instruction. By E. A. PROCTER, B.A. F.R.A.S. London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, W.

This day, 8vo. 1s.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL'S PLAN for the PACIFICATION of IRELAND EXAMINED. By LORD DUFFERIN. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. 5s.
TRANSLATIONS from the LYRICS of HORACE, In English Verse. By E. H. BRODIE, M.A. One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, with Tinted Frontispiece, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
SCENES and STUDIES of SAVAGE LIFE. By GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Nearly ready, demy 8vo.
THE ANNALS of RURAL BENGAL. From Official Records and the Archives of Native Families. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A. M.R.A.S. Vol. I.—The Ethical Frontier with the Principalities of Beerbhoom and Bishnupore. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Fcap. 8vo. nicely bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. 8d.
DEMONOLOGY and WITCHCRAFT. By Sir WALTER SCOTT. Illustrated with Six full-page Sheet Engravings, by G. Cruikshank. London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Chancery-lane.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s. cloth,
SPRINGDALE ABBEY: Extracts from the Diaries and Letters of an English Preacher.

"An amusing and interesting book."—*Poll. Mail Gazette*.
 "Our author's characters—for there is a story running through his diary—are by no means commonplace. Squire Foplin is a veritable photograph; and, if people will take the trouble to study him, and to recall the men they have known like him, his name may well pass into a household word, and become generic, like Mieswiler and so many more."—*Imperial Review*.

"It is written by an able man, who knows what he is about. We should like to have quoted some of the more powerful and argumentative passages, but they are so well set that we care not to wrench them from their places. The conversation has led us to them so skillfully that to abstract them from their introduction would be to mar their effect."—*Scotsman*.

"The acute observations on men and things, the little bits of sound, practical wisdom that are so plentifully interspersed and diversified with a good deal of quiet humour, the searching exposure of a good many shams at which society is content to connive, give a great charm to the book. It is sure to be read, for it treats every-day things in a sensible manner, and wins on us by the very simplicity and naturalness of its delineations."

"...A most amusing, and often a very instructive book." *English Independent. Clerical Journal*.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

"Mr. K. industry, interest, and entitled to Mr. Motie "Mr. K. countries i and from t

All t

One Fifteen Binding

MU

Price 1s. Illustrated, The
ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.
 NEW SERIES.

Edited by Mrs. RIDDELL, Author of 'George Geith,' &c.

On the 28th of March will appear No. I. of the New Series, containing the Opening Chapters of a NEW NOVEL, by Mrs. RIDDELL, and various Articles of great interest by eminent Writers.

CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

Now ready, 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pp.,
RAMBLES ON RAILWAYS.

BY
 SIR CUSACK P. RONEY.

With NUMEROUS MAPS and DIAGRAMS.

Price 15s.
 EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

NEW READING BOOK FOR COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND FAMILIES.

Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

GROOMBRIDGE'S ANNUAL READER:

A REPERTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A. F.S.A.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Now ready, with a Chromo-lithograph of the Uniform of the Regiment in 1741, 1 vol. royal 8vo. price 21s.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT,
 Monmouthshire Light Infantry.

With a Roll of the Officers and their Services from the Period of Embodiment to the Close of 1867.

By Sir RICHARD GEORGE AUGUSTUS LEVINGE, Bart.

London: WM. CLOWES & SONS, 14, Charing Cross, S.W.

LIFE AND DEATH OF CHARLES THE BOLD.

Next week, with Plans, 8vo.

THE BATTLES OF
GRANSON, MORAT AND NANCY;

Being the THIRD and CONCLUDING VOLUME of the
HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, Duke of Burgundy.

By J. FOSTER KIRK.

"Mr. Kirk has studied his subject, not only with patient industry, but with a strong sense of its pre-eminent interest and importance. It is a work which is quite entitled to rank with the writings of Mr. Prescott and Mr. Motley."—*Saturday Review*.

"Mr. Kirk has explored the archives of the various countries in which the life story of his hero was acted out, and from these stores he has selected a mass of original

matter, from which he has been enabled to reproduce the whole epoch in its minutest as well as in its broadest features. It is a work worthy of a place by the side of Prescott's 'Ferdinand and Isabella.'"—*Daily News*.

"Mr. Kirk has produced a book which is entitled to a place in our library beside the volumes of Prescott, a distinction which is in itself no mean praise."

Westminster Review.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW BOOKS AT MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

All the Best Books of the Season are in Circulation at Mudie's Select Library.

FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

One Hundred Thousand Volumes of Surplus Copies of Recent Books and more than Fifteen Thousand Volumes of the Best Works of the Best Authors, in Ornamental Bindings for Presents and Prizes, are now on Sale at Mudie's Select Library.

Catalogues postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, LIMITED, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

City Office—4, King-street, Cheapside.

MACMILLAN & CO'S
 NEW BOOKS.

I.
SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES on
the CONTINENT. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [This day.]

II.
ESSAYS on a LIBERAL EDUCATION. By VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A. Second Edition, demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. [This day.]

"Highly interesting, worthy to be read, and worthy to serve as a guide from reading to acting."—*British Quarterly*.

"By far the most copious and valuable contribution yet offered to the cause of educational reform."—*Edinburgh Review*.

"The writers are able men of considerable literary power, they are unmistakably zealous and sincere, and most of them have that authority to speak on the subject they have chosen which is derived from practical experience in tuition."—*Times*.

III.
VITTORIA COLONNA: her Life and Poems. By Mrs. ROSCOE. With Photographs. Crown 8vo. [Next week.]

IV.
GREATER BRITAIN: a Record of Travel in English-Speaking Countries during 1866-7. By CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE. 8vo. [In the press.]

V.
ESSAYS on ROBERT BROWNING'S POETRY. By JOHN T. NETTLESHIP. Fcap. 8vo. [Next week.]

VI.
Dr. REYNOLDS'S SYSTEM of MEDICINE. Vol. II. 8vo. 25s. [This day.]

CONTAINING

DISEASES of the BRAIN.

DISEASES of the SPINAL CORD.

DISEASES of the NERVES.

DISEASES of the STOMACH.

Vol. I., containing 'GENERAL DISEASES,' 8vo. 25s.

VII.

The MEDEA of EURIPIDES. Literally translated into English Verse by AUGUSTA WEBSTER. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. [This day.]

VIII.

The CONNELLS of CASTLE CONNELL. By JANET GORDON. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s. [This day.]
 "An uncommonly lively, vivid, and picturesque writer."
Fall Mall Gazette.
 "The story is one of the best of its class."—*Saturday Review*.

IX.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES in WONDERLAND. By LEWIS CARROLL. With 48 Illustrations by Tenniel. Eleventh Thousand. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s. [This day.]

X.

The NEW LANDLORD. Translated from the Original Hungarian of MAURICE JOKAI, by A. J. PATTERSON. 2 vols. crown 8vo. [Immediately.]

XI.

CAMEOS from ENGLISH HISTORY. From Rollo to Edward II. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' Extra fcap. 8vo. [Immediately.]

XII.

POEMS of RURAL LIFE, in Common English. By WILLIAM BARNES. Fcap. 8vo. [Immediately.]

XIII.

On SOUND and ATMOSPHERIC VIBRATIONS. With the Mathematical Elements of Music. Designed for Students of the University. By G. E. AIRY, Astronomer Royal. Crown 8vo. [Immediately.]

XIV.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY for SCHOOLS. Part I. By J. M. WILSON, M.A. Assistant Master in Rugby School. [In the press.]

MACMILLAN & Co. London.

PEOPLE'S EDITION.

On the 16th inst., with illustrations engraved on Wood, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL

OF
OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS,

From 1848 to 1861.

To which are prefixed and added Extracts from the same Journal giving an Account of
EARLIER VISITS TO SCOTLAND,
AND TOURS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, and YACHTING EXCURSIONS.

Edited by ARTHUR HELPS.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, thick volume 8vo. pp. 716, in double columns, half morocco, 11. 11s. 6d.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

THE POPULAR, POETICAL, AND DRAMATIC LITERATURE OF
ENGLAND PREVIOUS TO 1660.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

. Large Paper Copies, royal 8vo. half morocco, 3l. 3s.

It will be found indispensable to Book Collectors, Public Librarians, and Booksellers. It is far in advance of anything hitherto published on Old English Literature.

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

THE BYE-WAYS OF LITERATURE.

Published this day, 8vo. extra cloth, 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK OF FICTITIOUS NAMES:

Being a Guide to Authors, chiefly in the Lighter Literature of the XIXth Century, who have written under Assumed Names; and to Literary Forgers, Impostors, Plagiarists, and Imitators.

By OLFHAR HAMST, Esq.,

Author of 'A Notice of the Life and Works of J.-M. Quérard.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY COM-
PANY (late HOOKHAM'S LIBRARY), Established ONE HUNDRED
and FOUR YEARS.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. G. R. GLEIG, Chaplain-General to the Forces, 8, Warwick-square.
JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Esq., 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Admiral Sir M. SEYMOUR, G.C.B., 48, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
The Rev. WILLIAM LAW, Marston Trussell Rectory, Market Harborough.
JOHN BOYD KINNEAR, Esq., 53, Victoria-road, Kensington.SECRETARY and GENERAL MANAGER,
THOMAS HOOKHAM.

Chief Office:—15, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.

City Office:—32, POULTRY, E.C.

Manchester Branch:—25, CORPORATION-STREET.

Paris Agency:—64, RUE DU FAUBOURG ST.-HONORÉ.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY COM-
PANY.—NOTICE.—The NEW SURPLUS SALE CATALOGUE for
MARCH is NOW READY. PURCHASERS are INVITED to CON-
TRAST the PRICES of the following BOOKS especially with those quoted in
any other CATALOGUE:—Belle Boyd, 2 v. 3s. 6d.—Miss Berry's Journal, 3 v. 4s.—Border and Bastille, 10d.
—Burton's Dahome, 2 v. 3s.—Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 v. 11s.—Russell's
Todleben's Defence of Sebastopol, 2s. 3d.—Sald's Notes on the Paris Exhibition, 7s. 6d.
—Wingfield's Algeria and Tunis, 2 v. 8s. 6d.—Timbs's London and Westminster,
2 v. 9s.—Brookes of Bridlemere, 3 v. 1s.—Doctor's Wife, 3 v. 1s.—Far above Rubies,
3 v. 3s.—Lisabees Love Story, 3 v. 1s. 9d.—Felix Holt, 3 v. 2s. 6d.—Not Wisely, but
Too Well, 3 v. 5s. 6d.—Old Sir Douglas, 3 v. 5s. 6d.

Lists posted free by THOMAS HOOKHAM, Manager.

CHIEF OFFICE, 15, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK

While laid up by Injury, and
£1,000 in Case of DEATH, caused by
ANY KIND OF ACCIDENT.May be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 5s.
to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to
the Local Agents, or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.
W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET

and CHARGING CROSS. Established 1792.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.

Prompt and liberal loss settlements.

GEORGE W. LOVELL, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY.

EXTENSION to FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

Additions for Forty Years' average, nearly Two per Cent. per
Annum.
CHARLES M'CABE, Secretary.
24, Suffolk-street, London, S.W.HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSUR-
ANCE OFFICE, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.The Oldest Office in the Kingdom. Instituted for Fire Busi-
ness, A.D. 1696. Extended to Life, 1836.

The Whole of the Profits divided Yearly amongst the Members.

RETURNS for 1867.

Fire Department—68 per cent. of the Premiums paid on First-
Class Risks.Life Department—55 per cent. of the Premiums on all Policies of
above 5 years' standing.

Accumulated Capital (28th Dec., 1866)—£1,385,541l.

The Directors are willing to appoint as Agents persons of good
position and character.WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

Chief Office—37, MOORGATE-STREET, London.

Branch Office—59, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Moderate Rates of Premiums—especially for young lives.

Bonuses have been declared in 1860, 1863, and 1865.

Policies made payable during lifetime.

Invalid and Second-class Lives insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THREADNEEDLE-STREET,AND
CHARGING CROSS.The division of the Profits which accrued during the five
years ended at Midsummer last has been declared, and the
Bonus may now be received in Cash or applied in augmentation
of the Sum assured, or reduction of the Premiums, at the option
of the Policy-holders, agreeably to the Conditions in the Society's
Prospectus.The Additions to the Sums assured by Policies entitled to
participate in four-fifths of the Profits are, on an average, about
FORTY-SIX PER CENT. on the Premiums paid during the
five years.The present is a favourable period for effecting new Assurances,
in reference to the next quinquennial division.N.B.—Proposals are now received and Assurances may be
effected at the Office at Charing Cross, as well as at the Chief
Office in Threadneedle-street.
January, 1868. JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.BROKEN CHINA, GLASS,
EARTHENWARE, WOODS, CABINET WORK, and
FANCY ARTICLES,securely, strongly, and neatly mended with DAVY'S ORIGINAL
DIAMOND CEMENT (DAVY'S).CAUTION.—All are spurious unless having the name of
"E. DAVY," the original Inventor, and IN DIGESTION;
and the best mild aperient for Delicate Constitutions, especially
adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.N.B.—Manufactured by BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon-
street; and sold by all respectable Chemists in 1s. Bottles.STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
and CHURCH DECORATIONS.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,

GARRICK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 2s. 6d. post free.

Price Medal—London and Paris.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION;
and the best mild aperient for Delicate Constitutions, especially
adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.DINNEFORD & CO., 172, New Bond-street, London;
and of all Chemists throughout the World.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imita-
tions, and should see that Lea & Perrins' Names are on Wrapper,
Label, Bottle and Stopper.

ASK FOR "LEA & PERRINS'" SAUCE.

. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wob-
bester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY
& SONS, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—

On View and in operation at the Office of MOULE'S
PATENT EARTH CLOSET COMPANY (Limited), 29, Bedford-
street, Covent-garden.—T. M. EVANS, Manager.SEWAGE of TOWNS and VILLAGES on the
DRY EARTH SYSTEM. This Company is prepared tomake arrangements for dealing with the Drainage of Towns on the
Dry Earth system; including the disposal of Sink Water, Slops,
&c.—Applications to be made to the Manager, 29, Bedford-street,
Covent-garden.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S PATENT

PLAYING CARDS.
The New Patterns for the London Season may now be had of all Stationers. **MOGULS** (or best quality); **HARRYS** (or second quality). Also the cheaper varieties, **Highlanders** and **Andrews**.

By Royal Command.
METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use

They can be obtained, Retail, of every Dealer in the
Wholesale, at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; 91, John-
street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

J. & R. MCCRACKEN, 38, QUEEN-STREET,
LONDON, E.C., General and Foreign Agents and WINE
MERCHANTS, beg to inform their Patrons that they continue
to receive and forward Works of Art, Baggage, Wines, &c., to and
from all Parts of the World.

SOLE AGENTS in Great Britain for
BOUVIER FRÈRES' NEUCHÂTEL (Swiss) CHAMPAGNE.

Price Lists on application.

WEAKNESS.—The finest TONIC is
WATER'S QUININE WINE, unrivalled as a Stomachic Stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, &c., at 30s. per Dozen. Agents & Vendors, Messrs. J. & R. MACKENZIE, 2, Martin's Lane, Cannon-street, London.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.
—COLE'S ALGA MARINA, or Concentrated Essence of Seaweed, is daily increasing in celebrity as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, &c. It is equally useful for Spinal Affections, Contractions, Weakness of the Limbs, Scrofulous Swellings, &c. It is also an admirable application for Chibbains. The Pamphlet will be forwarded for one postage-stamp. Sold by J. & R. MACKENZIE, 2, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 4s. 6d. per Bottle, 4s. 6d. per Dozen, and by all Chemists.

GALVANISM.—NATURE'S CHIEF
RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.—A Pamphlet on the Application of Electricity, demonstrating the most effectual, rational, and simple galvanic treatment of Nervous and Rheumatic Pains, Debility, Indigestion, Nervousness, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Cramp, Functional Disorders, &c. &c. &c. Sent gratis, on application, to J. & R. MACKENZIE, 2, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Improved PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS,
and LOCKET SELF-RESTORABLE CHAIN BATTERIES,
&c. Approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris; the Royal
College of Physicians, London, &c. Substantiated by Medical
Reports and authenticated Testimonials, including Sir C.
Locock, Bart., M.D.; Sir H. Holland, Bart., M.D.; Sir Wm.
Ferguson, Bart., P.R.S.; Sir J. R. Martin, M.D.; Dr. E.
Sieveking, M.D. This Pamphlet (sent post free) treats "why"
and "wherefore" these Galvanic arrangements have proved most
efficacious, even in cases where other electrical apparatus and
treatment have failed.

DENTISTRY. — PAINLESS and ECONOMICAL,
combining absolute freedom from pain with all the most

recent perfected improvements in Mechanism. The innumerable attempts and endeavours at imitation compel Messrs. MOSELY to state they are the only practitioners in its integrity of the original system of Painless Dentistry. Its prominent features are thus summarily characterized by the *Lancet*, and the medical profession generally, "Unparalleled comfort, utility, efficacy, economy, durability, and a wonderfully natural life-like appearance."—Messrs. LEWIN and SIMEON MOSELY & SONS (the oldest established English Dentists), 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand, opposite Charing Cross Station, and 10, Tottenham Court-road, London, W.

PEPSINE. — SILVER MEDAL. —
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.
Morson's Pepsine Wine, Globules and Lozenges

the popular remedy for weak digestion. Manufactured by
T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 134, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW,
Russell-sq. Globe, London, W.C. Bottles from 3s. Boxes from
2s. 6d. Globules in Bottles, from 2s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
for INDIGESTION.
In Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
for BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
for LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In Boxes at 1s. 1^d., 2s. 6^d., 4s. 6^d. and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
may be had throughout the United Kingdom.
In Boxes at 1s. 1^d., 2s. 6^d., 4s. 6^d. and 11s.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The
admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested
to observe that each Bottle bears the well-known label, signed
"Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual in-
vention, and no person is permitted to use it without the

E. LAZENBY & SON, of 6, EDWARDS-STREET, Portman-square, London, as Sole Proprietors of the receipt of Harvey's Sauce, are compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

E. LAZENBY & SON'S PICKLES, SAUCES
and CONDIMENTS.

E. LAZENBY & SON, Sole Proprietors of the celebrated receipts and Manufacturers of the PICKLES, SAUCES and CONDIMENTS, so long and favourably distinguished by their name, are compelled to caution the public against the inferior preparations which are put up and labelled in close imitation of their goods, with a view to mislead the public. Consumers having difficulty in procuring the Genuine Articles are respectfully informed that they can be had direct from the Manufacturers at their Foreign Warehouse, 6, EDWARDS-STREET, Portman-square, London, W. Priced Lists sent free on application.

[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]

CHAPMAN & HALL'S LIST.

NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS of the LIFE of MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

Translated, with Notes and an Introduction, by Count MAFFEI. 2 vols. post 8vo. [Immediately.]

The OCEAN WORLD: a Descriptive History of the Sea and its Inhabitants. By LOUIS FIGUIER. Demy 8vo. with 427 Illustrations, 20s. [This day.]

ENGLISH SEAMEN and DIVERS. By Alphonse ESQUIROS. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. [This day.]

Hon. Robert Lytton's New Poems.

CHRONICLES and CHARACTERS. By the Hon. ROBERT LYTTON (Owen Meredith). 2 vols. crown 8vo. with Portrait, 54s.

EDWIN the FAIR, and ISAAC COMNENUS. By HENRY TAYLOR, D.C.L. Fifth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. [This day.]

LIFE of SIR WALTER RALEIGH. By J. A. St. John. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

The WORKS of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. 9 vols. demy 8vo. price 4l. 4s.

The WORKS of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 21s.

The HOLY LAND. By W. Hepworth Dixon. New Edition. 1 vol. with Two Steel and Twelve Wood Engravings, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

LAST WINTER in ALGERIA. By Mrs. H. Lloyd EVANS. Crown 8vo. with Map, 10s. 6d.

With the FRENCH in MEXICO. By C. F. Elton. Frontispiece, Three Maps, and Forty Woodcuts, demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

STUDIES of a WANDERING OBSERVER. By W. W. IRELAND, M.D. Crown 8vo. 9s.

FAR AWAY: Sketches of Life and Scenery in Mauritius. By C. J. BOYLE. Crown 8vo. Frontispiece, 9s.

NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY through ABYSSINIA. By HENRY DUFON. Second Edition. Post 8vo. with Three Maps, price 10s. 6d.

ABD-EL-KADER: a Biography. Written from Dictation, by Colonel CHURCHILL. Post 8vo. with Fac-simile Letter, 9s.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS in 1867. By Captain BRACKENBURY, R.A., Assistant Director of Artillery Studies. Post 8vo. 5s.

The ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Walter Bagehot. Post 8vo. 9s.

DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY—The INFERNO. Literally translated by Dr. CARLYLE. Second Edition, 14s.

NEW NOVELS.

New Novel by the Author of 'No Church.'

3 vols. crown 8vo. (Next week.)

POOR HUMANITY. By the Author of 'No Church,' 'Mattie: a Stray,' &c. &c.

New Novel by Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth.

3 vols. crown 8vo. (This day.)

MYDDELTON POMFRET: a Novel. By W. Harrison AINSWORTH.

TONIC BITTERS: a Novel. By Legh Knight. 2 vols. crown 8vo. [Ready this day.]

ALICE GRAEME: a Novel. 2 vols. crown 8vo. [This day.]

The WHITE ROSE. By Whyte Melville. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

MARGIE GLYDE: a Sketch. By C. Maling Wynch. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

MABEL'S PROGRESS. By the Author of 'Aunt Margaret's Trouble.' 3 vols.

UNDER TWO FLAGS: a Story of the Household and the Desert. By OUIDA. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

GARDENHURST: a Novel. By Anna C. Steele. 2nd Edition. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

SABINA. By Lady Wood. Second Edition. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

LORD FALCONBERG'S HEIR. By Charles Clarke. 2 vols.

PIEBALD: a Novel. By R. F. Boyle. 2 vols.

THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORKS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: a History. In 2 vols. 12s.
OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES. With Elucidations and Connecting Narrative. In 3 vols. 12s.
LIFE OF JOHN STERLING—LIFE OF SCHILLER. 1 vol. 6s.
CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. 4 vols. 24s.
SARTOR RESARTUS—HERO WORSHIP. 1 vol. 6s.
LATTER-DAY PAMPHLETS. 1 vol. 6s.
CHARTISM—PAST AND PRESENT. 1 vol. 6s.
TRANSLATIONS OF GERMAN ROMANCE. 1 vol. 6s.
WILHELM MEISTER. By GÖTTE. A Translation. In 2 vols. 12s.

THE CHARLES DICKENS EDITION.

Volumes already Published:—

THE PICKWICK PAPERS. With Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. With Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.
OLIVER TWIST. With Eight Illustrations. 3s.
DOMBEY AND SON. With Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. With Eight Illustrations. 3s.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. With Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.
DAVID COPPERFIELD. With Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.
BARNABY RUDGE. With Eight Illustrations. 3s.
CHRISTMAS BOOKS. With Eight Illustrations. 3s.
BLEAK HOUSE. With Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

To be published March 31st,

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. With Eight Illustrations. 3s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county.
Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, March 14, 1868.